

THE G.E. ERICKSON LAMPS
in every socket for
better brighter light

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong Standard

(ESTABLISHED)

690108 六月三號三月三英港香 SATURDAY, APRIL 1920.

SINGLE COPY: 10 CENTS
600 PER ANNUM.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Telephone: 1222

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

PASSES ITS SECOND READING.

STRONG SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

London, March 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson, opening the conclusion of the Home Rule debate, while recording his unshakable opposition to the whole policy of Home Rule and disclaiming any responsibility for the scheme, said it would have been easy for him to say that he would continue the fight to the finish, but the cardinal facts were that the Act of 1914 was on the Statute Book and that pledges had been given to Ulster. Many old friends were calling him "Traitor" because he was not fighting to the end, but he had been offered a Parliament for six counties and could not ask Ulster to get rifles and fight for what was offered peacefully. His duty was clear. He would not vote for the Bill but would not prevent its passing. He challenged the Labourites to go to the country with the announced determination to drive Ulster under a Sinn Fein Parliament in Dublin by the forces of the Crown, or to give Ireland an actual or potential Republic, or to tell the electorate what would be the conditions of the western ports of Ireland as havens and harbours for an enemy in the event of another war. The last war could not have been won under such conditions.

Referring to the assassinations in Ireland, he expressed the opinion that they were not committed by Irishmen, but by ill-conditioned men returned from America. He agreed that the present Bill modified his objection to the Act of 1914, but declared that if anyone was able to speak for South Ireland and appealed to him on the ground of patriotism to do his best to start good temperately to govern under the new Irish Parliaments he would most heartily agree and would anticipate the most speedy Union in one Parliament.—(Loud cheers). But unfortunately, that was not their task. He promised that Ulster would do her level best with her Parliament.

Mr. Adamson, dealing with Mr. Bonar Law's question as to whether the Labour Party was prepared to give Ireland a Republic, pointed out that the granting of dominion Home Rule had not resulted in the establishment of any independent Republic. On the contrary, the Colonies granted it, had been earnest friends and supporters of the Mother Country. Why then, should the grant of dominion Home Rule to Ireland be dangerous? Personally, he suggested either the grant of full self-government to Ireland, with provision for the protection of minorities, questions of defence and foreign relations being reserved for the Imperial Parliament, or that an Assembly, representing the whole of the Irish people elected by proportional representation, should draft a new constitution with a similar provision and reservation.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered, emphasised that the difficulty was that no proposals were acceptable to any party in Britain that would be accepted by any party in Ireland. The debate clearly demonstrated that the Government's plan held the field. Undoubtedly, the majority of Irishmen wanted independence and an Irish Republic, but was there a single party in the House of Commons that would support them? It was useless to talk of self-determination for the supporters thereof must go the full length of granting an Irish Republic. Self-determination did not mean that every part of a country which had been acting together for a century was entitled to say that it meant to establish separate a Republic?

Mr. Lloyd George declared that if any section of Wales wished to establish a Welsh Republic he would oppose it to the furthest limit possible. If Brittany demanded self-determination it did not mean that France, who favoured the principle of self-determination, ought to accede to the demand. He asked the Leader of the Labourites if he favoured an application of the principle of self-determination in Ireland.

Mr. Clynes, after some hesitation, said not as Mr. Lloyd George defined it.

Mr. Lloyd George said that meant that the Labour Party was opposed to any Irish demand for a republic. He expressed gratification at that and he told the Labourites not to mislead the Irish Electorate.—(Loud Cheers.) He asserted that no section of Ireland would accept Mr. Asquith's plan. As no party in Great Britain would accept the proposal favoured by the majority of Irish opinion, the British Government, with its responsibility for the United Kingdom and the whole Empire, must exercise its wisest considered judgment. He refuted Mr. Devlin's criticism regarding the Irish Parliaments' restricted powers, and asserted that if Scotland and Wales, which were as intensely patriotic and national as Ireland, were offered a similar measure they would gratefully accept. Mr. Asquith's picture of the Irish Council as a fleshless, bloodless skeleton was not remotely accurate. He asked why union should be forced on Ireland at the outset when Irishmen could not achieve that for themselves. Unity would much depend on the attitude of the Southern Sinn Feiners. Referring to the recent motion in the United States' Senate, he pointed out that the ancestors of some of those who supported the motion fought to death against conceding to the southern United States the very demand they were now supporting for Ireland. If that demand were persisted in it would lead to exactly the same measures of repression as in the southern States of America. We claimed nothing more than the United States claimed for themselves. (Loud cheers). We would stand no less. (Loud cheers). Certain powers, like the Customs control, might be conferred on Ireland if she settled down and accepted a union but at present it would be placing dangerous weapons in the hands of an infuriated people. He concluded that it was his sanguine belief that the Bill would lead to that union, though not within one, two or three years.

Replying to Mr. MacVeagh, Major Tryon said that it was intended to arrest Mr. McCourtain under the Defence of the Realm Act.

The Home Rule Bill was read a second time by 348 votes to

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICAN TORNADOES.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 29.
Twenty people were killed and hundreds injured in the tempest. Many buildings in the north-western suburbs were demolished. The damage is estimated at several millions of dollars.

FURTHER DETAILS.

New York, March 29.
In the tornadoes, the towns of Elgin and Joliet, Illinois, suffered severely. Eight were killed and hundreds injured. Four million dollars' damage was done in the business quarter of Elgin. Two hundred houses in Melrose Park were wrecked, also many at Des Plaines. Fire started in the wreckage at Evanston and Wilmette, but were prevented from spreading. The storm was specially severe in Michigan in the regions of Kalamazoo, Battle Creek and Lansing, extending east as far as Bay City.

The town of Edmerton, Indiana, with a population of 500, was virtually destroyed. There were many casualties. Ewing, Greenville, and Raab's Corner, Ohio, were razed. La Grange and West Point, Georgia, were seriously damaged. Numerous places were completely isolated owing to the telegraph wires being blown down; hence full details are not yet available.

TRAMS AND BUSES.

A THREATENED EASTER STRIKE.

London, March 31.
The Easter tramway and bus strike is still uncertain. A meeting of employers and employees at the Ministry of Labour is endeavouring to find a basis of compromise. It is understood there is the possibility of a settlement on a 5/- weekly increase.

Sir Eric Geddes to-day introduced in the House of Commons a Bill enabling tramways to increase their fares with a view to meeting the demands for higher wages.

A SETTLEMENT.

Later.
The tram and bus dispute has been settled and the strike actions cancelled. Workers over 18 years will receive a 5/- weekly increase from March 29 and a further shilling from June 1st, the juniors half these amounts.

BRITAIN'S INCREASED REVENUE.

London, March 31.
The revenue for the past quarter was £643,250,000, an increase of £263,500,000 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1919.

The revenue for the fiscal year ended to-day, was £1,339,500,000, an increase of £450,500,000, as compared with 1918-1919.

All sources of Revenue show increases, except Land Values and Crown Lands, which show trifling deficits. The biggest items are—Income Tax, £359,000,000; Excess Profits, £290,000,000; and Miscellaneous, £280,000,000. The latter was mostly derived from the sale of war stores.

RUMANIA AND JAPAN.

London, March 29.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Cairo interviewed the Crown Prince of Rumania who is bound for Japan. The Crown Prince said they hoped to obtain from Japan things which Rumania was desperately wanting and hoped to interest Japanese shipping companies. "Japan could supply locomotives, linen, medicine, etc., but we are looking to the Japanese for help of any kind. Our old friend, Britain, would help, but she has her own vast house to repair after the ravages of war." Rumania's great natural resources furnished the necessary guarantees.

THE RUMANIAN OIL WELLS.

DECISION AGAINST THE CROWN.

London, March 26.
The King's Bench has decided against the Crown in an action by the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields for £1,250,000 compensation for the destruction of oil wells in 1916, but has refused to assess the damages.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DENIES A RUMOUR.

London, March 29.
Aboard H.M.S. Renown the Prince of Wales was given an ovation at Barbados. Enthusiasm reached a climax when the Prince, at a banquet, contradicted the rumour of the possibility of Britain's selling a part of the West Indies to America.

A U.S. COAL CONSPIRACY.

Indianapolis, March 29.
The names of 125 miners and mineowners of bituminous coal mines, who have been indicted for conspiracy to raise the price of coal, have been revealed. They include Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Green, Secretary of the Miners' Union; Mr. John Chairman of the Operators Scale Committee, and others, all in connection with the strike of last autumn.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

VOLUNTEER ARMY'S COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

Moscow, March 29.
It is learned in Moscow from reliable sources that the Volunteer Army has completely collapsed, so that civil war in Russia seems practically ended. The war is no longer existent, 600,000 soldiers have left the fighting line and gathered at Novorossiisk. Allied warships are standing by to assist the evacuation.

Members of the British Legion are embarking for Novorossiisk from Constantinople.

POLAKS SUGGEST PEACE.

London, March 28.
The Government has sent a wireless message to Moscow that Poland is prepared to negotiate peace with Soviet Russia.

THE POSITION IN GERMANY.

UNRULY PRINCES SUMMONED.

Berlin, March 28.
The Local Aarsiger says that Princes Joachim of Prussia and Heinrich of Langenburg and Captain Von Plattheid have been summoned in connection with the incident in the Hotel Adlon. The first named has not been charged with assault but with attempted intimidation.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM RUHR.

Berlin, March 28.
News from the Ruhr Valley continues to be disquieting. It is reported that the Government has sent ultimatums to the workers and army, allowing three days to fully observe a truce. Otherwise most drastic steps will be taken.

A telegram from Muenster says that Commander Reichswehr of Ruhr who visited Wesel, reports that the workers have suffered heavily in men and material. There is no longer any fear of a resumption of the bombardment.

REDS DEFEATED AT WESEL.

London, March 29.
The latest news from Germany is more hopeful. It is reported that the Reds have been defeated at Wesel where Government troops have been reinforced from South Germany. The Reds have now asked for an armistice.

THINGS MUCH QUIETER.

London, March 29.
Latest British telegrams from Berlin state that the situation in Germany is "returning to normal." It appears that the food shortage damped the enthusiasm of the Reds. Fights are still reported but the accuracy of the reports are often doubtful. The position in the Ruhr Valley is much quieter. The latest news from the Rhineland and Westphalia indicates that order is gradually being restored. Probably the Red headquarters at Muelheim will soon be isolated, owing to the Socialists breaking away.

UNWARRANTED GERMAN ACTION.

Paris, March 29.
Official quarters declare that it is confirmed that German Regiments have entered the Ruhr district without the permission of the Allies, and assert that the action is totally unwarranted. The number of troops concerned is estimated to be from 8,000 to 10,000.

Meanwhile Reuter's Berlin correspondent says the Government is negotiating with the Independent Socialist leader Herr Cohn, with a view to modifying its ultimatum to the workers in the Ruhr region, as it is pointed out to the Government that if the workers are driven to desperation they may flood the mines and blow up the blast furnaces.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS.

Berlin, March 29.
The National Assembly has opened. The Chancellor, Herr Mueller, in a speech, pronounced for the further democratisation of their institutions, including the Civil Service. He declared that those who had made common cause with Kapp must disappear. Unfaithful Military formations would be disbanded and a new real People's Army created. Democrats must be placed in commanding positions everywhere. He outlined extensive social legislation and said the mines would be publicly administered, that the Empire would participate in the management of the collieries and later take over the coal and potash syndicates.

(Cheers) He foreshadowed early elections and declared that the Government had been negotiating with the Allies with the object of sending reinforcements to Ruhr. He declared the Allies hitherto would agree only if equivalent Allied forces entered at other places and in this connection the Allies demanded the occupation of Frankfurt, Hamburg and Darmstadt.

DANISH CRISIS.

KING DISMISSES THE CABINET.

Copenhagen, March 29.
The King has taken the almost unprecedented step of dissolving the Danish Cabinet. The reasons are not stated.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, as demand, to-day was 147-148.

THE FITTERS.

Following the conference at the office of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, at which the concession of one and a half cents increase per hour of the working day was made known by various firms of the Chamber to the representatives of the fitters, a meeting was held at the Fitter's Guild in the evening when, in accordance with the request of Mr. Hallinan, the wage was announced to the workmen. It was then decided that the increase was sufficient and a resolution to that effect was to be made by a telegram to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, but the decision was put off until to-morrow. Mr. Hallinan was seen in his office when they called.

When seen this morning, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs declared that the increase was sufficient to meet the cost of living and decided that seven of the men had left their employment although a wage of 148 cents did leave at 147 cents and was unable to negotiate.

It appears that the fitters can be done with and their representatives have gone to Halifax.

STABBING AFFRAY.

At about 10 p.m. at the Tai Tung Hotel yesterday morning. It is stated that the assailant, by means of a letter, decoyed a man named Ma Sun Yiu, an employee at a Chinese firm having business connections in California, to the place, where, following a quarrel over a woman, an attempt was alleged to have been made to murder him. The fikin of the Hotel, hearing the commotion, blew their whistles and when the Police arrived they came upon the body of Ma lying prostrate in the room with wounds in the temple, throat and face. He was removed to the Hospital where it is stated he is in a critical state. The alleged assailant has been detained.

FOOTBALL.

MONDAY'S MATCH.

The exhibition football match and presentation of Cup, in connection with the 2nd Division of the Football League, will take place on Easter Monday, 5th April, at Happy Valley at 4.15. The two opposing teams will be Navy Reserves (Winners of League) and Kowloon (Runners-up). Both teams will be strong and a good turn-out of spectators is expected.

There will be much sympathy felt for Mr. and Mrs. James Kyne, of Kowloon, in the loss they have sustained to-day by the death of their four-year-old son, which took place suddenly at the Victoria Hospital. A particularly healthy little fellow, he was taken ill with cerebro-spinal meningitis a short while ago and never recovered.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Coronet Theatre, 8.15 p.m.
No. 10, MORNING.
Cox's French Hall, 10.30 a.m.
MUSICAL AFTERNOON.

NOTICES

LIFTS

and

WAYCOOD-OTS

ELEVATORS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE
SOLE AGENTS—DUDWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

3 STRAND 14 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 8,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application. General Manager.		

Developing
& Printing
Undertaken
A. TACK & CO.
as Des. Your Run Central
KODAKS
&
FILMS

GREEN-ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 350 lbs. net.SHewan, Tomes & Co.
General Manager.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.HONGKONG JAPANESE
MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.Mr. U. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA
8 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

METALS
of all kinds, especially for ship-
building and engineering works.
Largest and best assort stock
in the Colony.

SINCON & CO.,
(Established A. D. 1880)
Hing Lung St. Phone 515

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER.
NEW FILMS & FINE
ALBUMS JUST ARRIVED.

THE NEW PHONOGRAPH
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
A new model, the "Ovalo Wave"
is now available. Price £12.50
including Postage. Order from
THERAPION LTD., 100 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

SCOTLAND'S CHANCE OF
GOING "DRY."TEETOTAL WORKERS
CONFIDENTIAL

A special correspondent of the Times writes: Temperance workers in Scotland are generally confident that by April of next year they will succeed in abolishing the retail sale of beer, wine, and spirits in many areas in their country. Little is being said about further developments which would follow the successful application—from their point of view—of the restrictive provisions of the Scottish Temperance Act, but complete prohibition of the manufacture and consumption of any form of alcoholic liquor may be regarded as the ultimate aim of the majority of the people who are now seeking to persuade the electors to vote for the closing of bars and the abolition of "off" licences. If Scotland could be made "dry" the campaign would quickly be extended to England and Wales.

For the purpose of securing a "No Licence" vote a National Citizens' Council has been formed in Scotland representative of practically all the Christian Churches, which the exception of the Roman Catholics, and also of all the national temperance societies. The preparatory work of local organizations is already in an advanced state in those areas where a vote is likely to be taken in November or December this year, and in many localities an active "No Licence" campaign is already in progress. Public meetings and conferences are being held, and there is a systematic and extensive distribution of what is regarded as

suitable literature. This form of propaganda is to be followed in hundreds of areas by a house-to-house canvas, and later in the year the hoardings will be covered with "No Licence" posters. American Prohibitionists, some of them associated with the Anti-Saloon League, will take a prominent part in the campaign, and the League may be expected to augment by generous donations the funds subscribed by the Scottish churches and private citizens, who for religious, moral, or business reasons wish to see the drink traffic crushed out.

LITTLE OPPOSITION.

Up to the present the temperance party has not been faced with organised and vigorous opposition, and this may account for the optimistic forecast given to me that in the greater number of electoral districts, even including the more populous areas, a "No Licence" resolution will be carried. But for the surprising prohibition victory in America the licensed trade might have allowed their case to go more or less by default through apathy, due to a belief that the public would contemptuously reject any proposal to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages.

That comfortable sense of security has had a rude shock, and at the eleventh hour preparations are being made to put up an effective fight. The Prohibitionists have got a good start, and will not easily be overtaken. The trade too, is handicapped, as I pointed out in a previous article, by having to defend not only the legitimate and reasonable right of a man to drink a glass of beer, but the undesirable type of public house where that drink is to be obtained. A campaign for the retention of the existing licences, if it is to succeed, ought to be strengthened by a definite movement for the improvement of the premises where drink is consumed.

To night against the veto an organisation has been formed called the Scottish Licensed Trade Veto Defence Fund. It consists of local associations of wine and spirit merchants and licensed grocers banded together for this special purpose, and is also representative of associations of brewers, distillers, hotel keepers, and restaurateurs, and of the veto insurance companies.

The fullest support is being received from the Whisky Association and London sections of the licensed trade. Local defence associations, with competent officials, are being set up by the central organization to cover practically the whole of Scotland. Organizing secretaries attached to the headquarters staff have been appointed, and the number is to be increased, to take over divisional territories throughout the country. Women's committees are being formed to work in cooperation with men's committees.

A FATEFUL YEAR.

Mr. Harry Earnshaw, who has been placed in charge of the campaign, with offices in Glasgow, told me that members of the trade

realise that 1920 is to be a fatal year for Scotland, and they do not now under estimate the strength of the opposition to their cause. An enormous amount of work, he said, had been accomplished during the past 10 or 20 years by the temperance parties, and this must have had a good deal of influence. Practically all Scottish politicians were pledged to support the principles of local option. With regard to American intervention, they did not object to the interference of the Anti-Saloon League in the "Puseyfoot" emissaries played the game fairly, as they were fully confident that the cause that is known as the alleged "dryness" of America the better chance they would have in the poll. Prominent men from the United States would probably come to Scotland to present the other side of the Anti-Saloon League's case. It was known that the protagonists of the League over here were making many misleading statements, but these could only be effectively contradicted by Americans who knew the exact state of affairs in their country.

"Our public speaking campaign," Mr. Earnshaw added, "has already been launched. Many successful meetings had been held in Scotland, and arrangements are being made for well-known speakers to address mass demonstrations in every centre between the present time and the date of the poll. In addition, thousands of area meetings are being planned. The trade is out to fight a clean fight. Those associated with it believe they have a good cause and they are not going to be ashamed of putting it before the public. We consider the present legislation to be purely class legislation aimed at the working community. Even if the whole of Glasgow were voted "dry" people with money would be able to purchase as much whisky or beer from the wholesalers as they desired."

When the time for restaging the opinion of the country comes a little nearer, tons of literature will be distributed by the two sides in the form of pamphlets and leaflets. The temperance organizations will urge the electorate to "vote No Licence" for many and varied reasons, and among others because "more liquor means less food," "drink is bad for the brain," "drink is the deadly foe of childhood," "the liquor traffic makes transport scarce and coal scarce," and "drink-hinders production."

Illustrated handbills will ask the question: "Who has the best right to the wages, the drink seller or the housewife?" depicted by a clutching hand "the overshadowing curse of the drink-shop," and in other ways appeal to the emotions, the pocket, and in some degree to the reasoned intelligence of the public.

TYPICAL LEAFLETS.

It is a good sign that the trade propaganda is to avoid vulgarity and the fatuous foolishness which has characterized some of the English efforts to counteract the Prohibition attack. One leaflet which Mr. Earnshaw is circulating is a reprint of a letter to the Times from Mr. Edmund Grosser, stating the case for the moderate drinker. Another contains a Prohibition catechism, and while stating that 80 per cent. of the adult population of Scotland use some form of alcoholic beverage, submits that about 50 per cent. drink to excess. A third leaflet sets out the distinction between temperance and prohibition, and contends that temperance has to do with your controlling yourself, while prohibition has to do with the other fellow's control of you; temperance implies and permits use in moderation, and prohibition forbids use even in moderation.

The first large poster for the defence-of-the-trade, which will shortly be on the walls, gives publicity to Mr. Samuel Gompers's reasons for objecting to prohibition, and contends that temperance has to do with your controlling yourself, while prohibition has to do with the other fellow's control of you; temperance implies and permits use in moderation, and prohibition forbids use even in moderation.

Judge Snagge, who presided, said it was for the parties concerned to decide whether their appeals should be heard and determined for what they were worth. They could hear the evidence without coming to a decision.

Appellants expressed their desire to proceed with the cases at once.

Judge Snagge: "We think,

having regard to the inconvenience of adjourning the whole of the proceedings, that it is desirable to hear the evidence in these cases."

A PROFLIGATE TENANT.

A landlord told the Feltham magistrates recently that one of his tenants let a small cottage with three rooms to 11 people. She made more money out of one room than he received in rent. An order for possession was granted to him.

A FATEFUL YEAR.

Mr. Harry Earnshaw, who has been placed in charge of the campaign, with offices in Glasgow, told me that members of the trade

TO TRAVEL WITH
A CORONA
IS TO TRAVEL IN
COMFORT.THE ONLY SATISFACTORY
PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
ON THE MARKET.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALEX ROSS & CO.

25, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone: 2437.

ARE PROFITEERING
DECISIONS VALID?MAGISTRATE POINTS OUT
SUPPOSED FLAW.

"Are the decisions taken by committees and magistrates under the Profiteering Act valid?"

This question has arisen in consequence of the decision of Mr. Mead, the Marlborough-street magistrate, who held that he had no jurisdiction in a charge of profiteering, as the order was not signed by the Board of Trade, but only by the President.

An application for ruling will probably be made to the Divisional Court, it was announced at a recent meeting of the County of London Profiteering Tribunal.

Every regulation made by the Board of Trade for years is said to be involved.

At the Profiteering Department of the Board of Trade it was stated that Mr. Mead's action would not interfere with the future action of the Department, in connection with prosecutions.

Before the meeting of the County of London Tribunal Mr. Frampton said two cases similar to the one before Mr. Mead had been adjourned by the magistrates pending a decision.

He said the point made before Mr. Mead was that a committee of the Board must meet in order to ratify any Act.

Such ratification could not have been done by one member, and the magistrate held that the President of the Board of Trade could not take upon himself to do all things singly without consulting the committee. Therefore the decisions arising out of the Act were not valid.

Mr. Frampton pointed out that, if such decisions were invalid, the Tribunal would have no jurisdiction over such cases, and that it was a waste of time for the tribunal to sit.

Judge Snagge, who presided, said it was for the parties concerned to decide whether their appeals should be heard and determined for what they were worth. They could hear the evidence without coming to a decision.

Appellants expressed their desire to proceed with the cases at once.

Judge Snagge: "We think,

having regard to the inconvenience of adjourning the whole of the proceedings, that it is desirable to hear the evidence in these cases."

NEW WINDSOR BRIDGE.

Lord Desborough informed the Thames Conservancy Board recently that the county councils of Berkshire and Bucks now propose to proceed with the construction of a new bridge over the Thames at Windsor. The project, which is to construct a two-span road bridge, was scheme in 1914, but its fulfilment was arrested by the financial crisis. It is considered that the new bridge will be completed in 1922.

A FATEFUL YEAR.

Mr. Harry Earnshaw, who has been placed in charge of the campaign, with offices in Glasgow, told me that members of the trade

NOTICES

COOKING RANGES

BRITISH

MANUFACTURE

DOVER Nos. 1, 2, 3 &c.

Also No. 8 with side-boiler.

BIRMINGHAM

A Large Size Range Suitable
for a Hotel. [Prices to Suit All.]

C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.

Nos. 30 - 32, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Established 1900.

JAMES STEER.

8, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877.

MAILED and air mail sent to
anywhere in the world.

Airmail postage paid.

TELEGRAMS: "STEER" "STEER" "STEER"

WING WOO ST.

CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116.

LA FAVORITE

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LA FAVORITE

Beaconsfield Arcade.

LATEST PARISIEN CREATIONS

EVENING DRESSES, AFTERNOON

GOWNS, SMART COSTUMES &

SPORTING APPAREL

FOOK LEE & CO.,

always in stock, large quantities of

Finishes, Wire nails, Pig-lead, Fix Iron, Steel Plates,

Black Sheets, Galvanized Wire, Galol Sheets, Yellow

Metal Sheathing & etc.

Telephone Nos. 2 & 4 Hillier Street, and a

1174 & 1950 York Building, Chater Road.

WILLIAM C. JACK

& CO., LTD.

WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING IS

WORTH DOING WELL.

Is the motto of our Wan Chai Workshops.

They are equipped for:

General Engineering and Electrical Work

Electro-nickel and Nickel Plating

Tinning, Enamelling and Bronzing

Repair work of any description

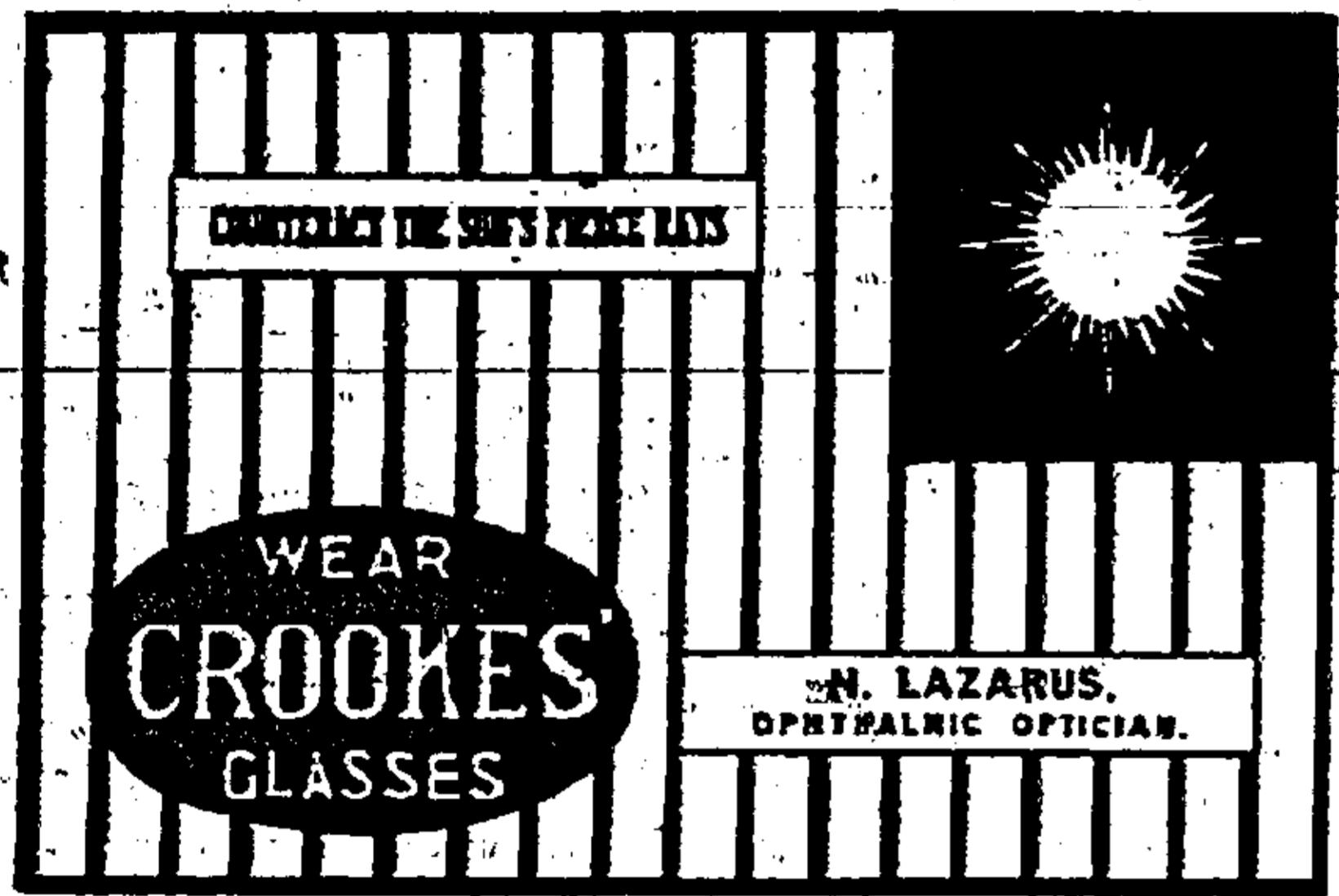
And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery.

NOTICES

Piano Tuning
European Expert Tuners at Your Service
Moderate fees, guaranteed work.

Place your piano in our care. We will keep it in first class order for a small yearly subscription.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Chater Road.



TELEP against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARDONI, PATES, STARS, EG-NOODLES, VEGETABLES, or other kinds of SUP-SUP, REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method, can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.

Your esteemed Order will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

TRADE MARK
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 48 Connaught Road Central. Tel. No. 2230.
BRANCH OFFICES: Nos. 40 & 41, Hennessy Road,
Fitzroy & Nos. 1-3, Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, and Shanghai, No. 71.
North Soochow Road.

— NOTICE —

We have just received fresh stocks of Pepsident Tooth Paste, a scientific, new departure in dental preparations. Price greatly lowered by high rate of exchange.

Also CUTEX.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

"UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO."
General Commission Agents.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.

Hotel Mansions, Rooms 25, 26 & 27 - P. O. Box 348.

Telegraphic address: UNIMPEXCOY HONGKONG.

Telephone Number: 3422.

Code used: ABC 5th edition
AZ French edition.

DEATH TO COCKROACHES!!

60cts. "BEETLE VIRUS" 60cts.

A New Discovery

which is certain destruction to this loathsome pest. Harmless to any other living creatures.

OBTAIABLE ONLY

Tel. 345. AT Tel. 345.
THE PHARMACY
FLETCHER & CO., LTD. 22, Queen's Road Central.

RAW MATERIALS FOR
GERMANY.BRITISH TRADERS
PLAN.

A national conference of manufacturers and producers, organized by the Federation of British Industries, was held recently at the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway. Mr. W. Peter Rylands (president of the Federation) presided, and the following bodies of manufacturers and producers were represented:—The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, Coal Association, British Engineers' Association, National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Glass Bottle Manufacturer's Association, Chemical Manufacturers' Association, British Empire Producers' Organization, and the British Commonwealth Union. The textile associations included the Master, Cotton Spinners, the Bleachers, and the Yorkshire Dyers.

The Chairman said it had been suggested that manufacturers, representing all shades of interests, should meet together at least once a year for the purpose of discussing important national problems which were continually arising. Certain portions of the world were enjoying exceptional material prosperity; other parts of the world, not less important from an industrial and productive point of view, were practically bankrupt. They were depleted of essential stocks, heavily in debt to the rest of the world, and in some cases burdened, deservedly no doubt, with huge indemnity obligations, while their position was being daily made worse by the fact that they were inevitably consuming more than they produced.

It was suggested that arrangements should be made for the supply to the Continental Powers requiring help of certain raw materials necessary to the rehabilitation of their industry. The question was extremely delicate, as any credit which this or other countries could be asked to extend for this purpose must be strictly confined to the object aimed at, and careful provision must be made to ensure that the remedy should be of real effect.

Germany was a country in the position of a spend-thrift, who had pledged his credit to the hilt, and had so consumed his resources that he lacked everything that was necessary to make a fresh start. In the United States, on the other hand, there was neither serious inflation of credit nor of currency. Her position differed little from the normal, except possibly in the extent of her boundless prosperity. That prosperity was largely the result of her huge exports of war and other material during the past few years. In spite of the great advance in prices, her imports during the last two years had only doubled in value over the pre-war figures, while the value of her exports had increased nearly fourfold. Was it surprising that the exchange had moved so heavily in her favour?

THREE POSSIBLE REMEDIES.

Under the present conditions of exchange, it would seem that Germany could not export through lack of resources, while the United States could not export through their excess—a curious and a paradoxical conclusion, which might prove of some assistance to Great Britain in finding a solution for her own troubles. There were three possible events which might bring about a change in the economic position of the United States, in relation to the rest of the world, and particularly to ourselves. First, a huge loan to Europe might be arranged, which would tend to restore temporarily the balance of exchange. Such a course presented many objections and possibilities, and there appeared to be no sympathy for the suggestion on the other side of the Atlantic.

Secondly, a relatively high level of prices in the United States might increase her imports in relation to her exports to an extent sufficient to rectify the exchange. Under normal conditions this would be a natural consequence, but any such result might, in the case of the United States, be long delayed. The United States possessed such vast resources that she did not need to import any of a wide range of essential commodities. Before the war she was a debtor nation. During the war she had liquidated a large proportion of her pre-war indebtedness and had sent vast loans to Great Britain and other Allies. Instead, therefore, of having to transmit goods in pay-

ment of interest, it would naturally be necessary for her to import her imports gradually to maintain a trade balance on the basis of the volume of her pre-war exports. For this reason any serious expansion in her export trade in the near future was improbable and the greatest developments in the United States might not present the serious menace of competition which some had feared.

The only other event which seemed left was that exchange might be restored by flow of capital from the United States through natural channels. At present the results of her prosperity were in a great measure being absorbed in increased developments of her home resources, as indicated by the high rate of interest which new capital could still command. When the demand for capital for these fresh developments was satisfied the rate of interest would fall and through the ordinary channels a steady flow of capital from the United States would take place. This prospect was perhaps not altogether pleasant, but so far as the capital was devoted to the undeveloped portions of the world, we also should derive benefits by an increase in our opportunities for profitable trade, just as in the past, the United States and Germany reaped advantage from similar developments by ourselves.

BRITISH HOME CONSUMPTION.

In Great Britain we also had been suffering from the evil of consuming more than we produced. The first essential remedy was that Government borrowings must cease. It was almost useless seeking other remedies until this great one was applied. We must also increase our production. He feared, however, that prices were likely to rise whatever we might do. Manufacturers could hardly fail to be alarmed at the prospect that one day a reaction must come, that the higher the pinnacle the more disastrous the fall. But high prices were generally accompanied by prosperity. A setback to commercial prosperity would be particularly unfortunate at present. While we must not grudge the return of Germany as a producer for the world, we must see to it that the British manufacturers assured themselves the largest possible share in the supply of the world's requirements; on the other hand, they must seek by co-operative effort to restrain prices. Our purchases from the United States should, as far as possible, be confined to essentials.

Mr. Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., moved a resolution urging upon manufacturers the desirability of setting aside some proportion of their output for export purposes, more particularly articles unnecessary for home consumption, and adjuring the Government to give all possible assistance to production and to the export trade of the country. He said there was a vast field of trade in South America, and increased exports to that part of the world would do much to rehabilitate exchange.

Mr. De F. Pennefather, M. P. (Association of British Chambers of Commerce), seconding the motion, pointed out that America, as well as ourselves, was suffering by the present exchange position, and he thought before long she would be disposed to cooperate heartily with us in finding a remedy.

Mr. Stanley-Street Porter (Farmers' Federation) remarked that sufficient wheat for home consumption would not be grown in this country so long as the Government paid 100s. per quarter for imported wheat and only 76s. to the farmer for home-grown wheat.

The resolution was agreed to. The Hon. R. H. Brand (Federation of British Industries) moved a resolution urging that the reconstruction of Europe would be promoted by giving assistance to those countries rehabilitation would otherwise be indefinitely postponed; and that this assistance should take the form of essential raw material on terms to be arranged.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, M. P. (British Chamber of Commerce and Norwich Chamber of Commerce), in seconding, said that it would be better to send raw material than to give long-term credits. The motion was agreed to.

A resolution on the subject of Government finance was proposed by Sir William Peel (Federation of British Industries). It urged that Government borrowing must cease forthwith, and expensive schemes must be postponed. Taxation must be reduced as soon as possible, and to diminish the tendency of

WAR DAMAGE TO THANET
TOWNS.CLAIMS FOR OVER
£45,000.

Ramsgate, Jan. 12.—These towns have submitted claims to the Foreign Office for compensation from Germany, totalling over £45,000. The claims are made up as follows:

Margate	£375,645
Ramsgate	£100,000
Broadstairs	£60,000

Ramsgate's total is likely to be considerably increased, and in addition there are a few thousand pounds represented by the claims of the smaller towns in the Isle of Thanet.

The whole of this subject was discussed at a conference between Mr. Edmund Harmsworth, M.P. for Thanet, and representatives of the local authorities at Ramsgate a few days ago.

The Mayor of Ramsgate explained that there were thousands of pounds claimed for actual damage suffered as a direct result of the war, in addition to those claims which had been covered by the War Insurance Scheme. These claims, he stated, have been submitted to the Claims Department of the Foreign Office, but they were told that nothing could be done until the Treaty with Germany had been signed, because they were included in the Treaty terms regarding compensation. In these circumstances the Mayor of Ramsgate said that they were particularly fortunate in meeting Mr. Harmsworth, because by all accounts the Treaty was about to be signed, and steps might immediately be taken to press the matter forward.

The Town Clerk of Margate submitted a statement showing a total of 1,249 claims, amounting to £235,645. The nature of the claims covered those made by private residents, those letting furnished houses, lodging housekeepers, traders, hotels, boarding house-keepers, property owners, and a certain number claiming compensation for personal injuries suffered during the raids by air and sea.

The Town Clerk of Ramsgate mentioned that a certain amount of assistance had already been received from the Canadian Fund and the Prince of Wales's Fund, but this had been nothing like sufficient. As the injuries were directly due to the Germans, Germany should be made to pay the compensation, and then recover it from Germany.

The Mayor of Ramsgate put forward the point that there was an enormous balance in the hands of the Government out of profits that had been made from the War Insurance scheme. This had been a very good profit-making undertaking for the Government, and the profits that had accrued should, in common fairness, be devoted to compensating those who had suffered from the war, even although their particular sufferings did not come under the Insurance Scheme.

Mr. Harmsworth stated that up to the present, no claim had been submitted to the War Insurance Department, as it was understood that a committee of the Foreign Office was dealing with the matter. He recommended that application should be made to that Department in the hope that something might be done.

It was decided to submit a joint claim to the Treasury, and Mr. Harmsworth promised to help.

capital to go to foreign countries. The resolution condemned any levy on capital, expressed the view that the taxation of war fortunes could not be carried out without gross injustice, and welcomed the imminent abolition of excess profits duty, urging that any tax which might be put in its place should be designed to inflict the least possible hindrance to the development of industry.

Mr. Thomas Biggart (Scottish Association of Controlled Establishments) seconded the resolution, and it was carried without dissent.

Mr. Max Mispurit (Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and Federation of British Industries) moved a resolution on the subject of prices and profits, urging the Government to remove, as far as possible, all restrictions upon trade.

Sir Algernon Firth (Thomas Firth and Sons, Heckmondwike, and Association of British Chambers of Commerce), seconded, and the motion was agreed to after the conference adjourned till the morning.

NOTICES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

MAPPIN & WEBB
WEDDING GIFTS
IN
STERLING SILVER
AND
SILVER PLATE
INCLUDING
TEA AND COFFEE
SERVICES

FRUIT AND CAKE DISHES

FLOWER VASES

SWEET DISHES

CANDLE STICKS

SALVERS, ETC.

Doing away with the old
and replacing it with the
new is the motto of Mappin &
Webb. Their motto is: "Service
is the basis of fashion and quality." For
the bride a choice collection of complete services
—as for a small gift or souvenir.

Watson's

HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorant.

Extremely economical in use most effective in operation. Price Per Pint 5cts. Per Gallon \$2.50.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

"SPRING" SHIRTS, PYJAMAS,

SOCKS, TIES

COLLARS

We are now receiving large consignments of goods by every mail, including the above. You will do well to pay our store a visit.

TIES

Wide ends in spots, Printed Crepes & Fey Designs, also a large assortment of Bats-wing Ties for Boys.

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

SHIRTS

A large & varied assortment of striped Tunic Shirts, Mercerised Cotton, Prints, & Zephyr's, also White Silk Striped Tunic, & Tennis Shirts.

\$2.95 to \$4.50.

SOCKS

Special line of Men's Mercerised Cotton Socks, in Plain Shades of Grey, Brown, Black, & White.

All Sizes \$1.00.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 11)
FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN THE CHAMBER.

Paris, March 27.
In a speech in the Chamber, M. Millerand said as the Treaty constituted France's sole protection it is her imperative duty not to tolerate any weakening of it. The French Government proposed to say to the German Government, "France is not a land of hatred and vengeance. She demands only justice, but justice she demands imperatively. You say that in order to keep your engagements you must be able to live and work. The French Government does not exclude the possibility of economic collaboration, but it is to the German Government to give proof of its good faith by fulfilling its obligations." France, he said, is magnanimous, but she does not intend to be duped when Paris is threatened and London is no longer safe. The interest of the Allies is to show a united front, and none of the Allies doubts this truth.

M. Barthou's speech in the Chamber on Thursday, attacking the British Government, has aroused much criticism from the French Press. The *Journal des Débats*, after admitting that British policy had occasionally been contradictory, said M. Barthou denounced these contradictions with a bitterness of language and a passion which one would not have expected from a statesman. The *Temps*, in a leading article, entreats the British public not to imagine that the French Chamber is in any way hostile to England. Occasional divergences of opinion, it says, may cause irritation, which, however, is quickly dispelled by speeches like the one made in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George.

FRANCE IN THE NEAR EAST.

Paris, March 28.
Speakers in the Chamber, discussing Turkey, declared that the Allies' victory had shattered pan-German dreams in the East. France should not abandon her position in Syria and Cilicia, because she had a right to be there.

The ex-Premier, M. Briand, declared that if France did not take her place in Cilicia, others would. Emir Feisal should be Administrator under French control. M. Briand emphasised the difficulties of confronting the Allies with the Turkish question. He paid a tribute to the goodwill of Britain.

M. Millerand, winding up the debate, declared that France in conjunction with the Allies would make her rights respected.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Paris, March 29.
The debate on foreign policy in the Chamber of Deputies has ended, a vote of confidence in the Government being passed by 518 votes to 70. Before the close of the debate, M. Millerand said France is foreign to any imperialistic or militarist idea; she only took up arms in defence, but though she supported, without faltering, most fearful sacrifices when she had to fight for her life and the safety of the whole world, she would be unworthy of her victory and of her dead if she allowed to slip from her hands results which it is her duty and honour to consolidate after having obtained them. That is why she will insist on all her rights being respected.

François Marsal, Finance Minister, in the Chamber said France's financial situation has now improved and would be entirely satisfactory by July if production were not hindered.—*Hans*.

NAVAL FIGURES.

SOME-BRITISH AND AMERICAN FIGURES.

London, March 31.
In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Long made a statement as regards the report of an American Navy to equal the British by 1924. He said the statement that the United States' Navy Estimates exceed Britain's by one million sterling did not represent a fair comparison, for at the current rate of exchange the United States' Estimates were approximately £23,000,000 more than Britain's. Moreover, if the £23,000,000 tergalion war expenses in the British Estimates were subtracted, the United States' Estimates would be £44,000,000 in excess of the British. As regards personnel figures, Britain's were 156,000, falling to 131,000 by the end of the year, including all ranks and ratings of officers, men and marines whereas the United States' figure of 120,000 was the total of enlisted men only, excluding officers and marines; therefore the comparative total was 147,000. Furthermore, the British personnel was being reduced, while the United States' Estimates provide for the personnel increasing. When the British numbers had fallen to 131,000 the United States would have risen to 177,000.

ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT.

Rome, March 29.
A message from Adaria says the squadron of S.A.V. aeroplanes commanded by Captain Gordescu, which is participating in the Rome-Tokyo flight, has arrived.

London, March 29.
A message from Rangoon, dated March 25, says the airman Matthews has arrived bound for Australia, also Massero and Ferrarin on the flight to Tokyo.

ITALY'S LOYALTY TO THE ALLIES.

Rome, March 29.
In the Chamber Signor Nitti emphasised Italy's complete loyalty to the Allies, and urged the necessity of solving the Adriatic question by an agreement with Jugo Slavia.

U.S. MINISTER TO DENMARK.

Washington, March 29.
The appointment of Mr. Joseph C. Grew as United States Minister to Denmark is confirmed.

FRENCH TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE.

Rotterdam, March 29.
A general strike of textile workers has been declared. One hundred and fifty thousand workers are affected.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, April 3rd.—TEA DANSANT From 4 to 7 p.m. DINNER DANCE From 8 p.m.
SUNDAY, April 4th.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON TEA.

MONDAY, April 5th (Bank Holiday).—TEA DANSANT From 4 to 7 p.m. DINNER DANCE From 8 p.m.

PUB AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

to sold in one lot by Public Auction on

TUESDAY

the 6th day of April 1920 at 3 o'clock p.m. at his Sales Rooms at No. 6 Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong,
by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, Auctioneer.

The property consists of:

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria Hongkong registered in the Land Office as Section D. of Inland Lot No. 968 together with all the mesnage and premises thereon known as No. 63 Wyndham Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale:

Apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 9 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong

or
Mr. George P. Lammett
Auctioneer
No. 6 Duddell Street,
Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Leeyuengching from Shanghai.

Wontongcheong, Fayi Ontailee

Des Vœux Road, from Yokohama.

Leung Yau Cheang Ming Lock,

from Kobe.

Bosung Shop Shangkwei, from Shanghai.

Courtney, Post Office Building, from Kobe.

Tongsen & Co., Des Vœux

Road, from Amoy.

Kobayakawa, 3 Elcoor House,

No. 21, Yingwo Street

Leungwok, Care Lee Bros.

from Shanghai.

Sikit, Great Eastern Hotel,

from Peking.

Colver Party, Hongkong Hotel

from Shanghai.

Wongkanghi, No. 38, 2nd

Floor, Stanley Street, from Amoy.

Makay, from Shanghai.

T. KRING,

Superintendent

Hongkong, April 1, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on March 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1919 1920

Titan 25 ft Below overflow

Titan 27 ft Below overflow

Titan 29 ft Below overflow

Titan 31 ft Below overflow

Titan 33 ft Below overflow

Titan 35 ft Below overflow

Titan 37 ft Below overflow

Titan 39 ft Below overflow

Titan 41 ft Below overflow

Titan 43 ft Below overflow

Titan 45 ft Below overflow

Titan 47 ft Below overflow

Titan 49 ft Below overflow

Titan 51 ft Below overflow

Titan 53 ft Below overflow

Titan 55 ft Below overflow

Titan 57 ft Below overflow

Titan 59 ft Below overflow

Titan 61 ft Below overflow

Titan 63 ft Below overflow

Titan 65 ft Below overflow

Titan 67 ft Below overflow

Titan 69 ft Below overflow

Titan 71 ft Below overflow

Titan 73 ft Below overflow

Titan 75 ft Below overflow

Titan 77 ft Below overflow

Titan 79 ft Below overflow

Titan 81 ft Below overflow

Titan 83 ft Below overflow

Titan 85 ft Below overflow

Titan 87 ft Below overflow

Titan 89 ft Below overflow

Titan 91 ft Below overflow

Titan 93 ft Below overflow

Titan 95 ft Below overflow

Titan 97 ft Below overflow

Titan 99 ft Below overflow

Titan 101 ft Below overflow

Titan 103 ft Below overflow

Titan 105 ft Below overflow

Titan 107 ft Below overflow

Titan 109 ft Below overflow

Titan 111 ft Below overflow

Titan 113 ft Below overflow

Titan 115 ft Below overflow

Titan 117 ft Below overflow

Titan 119 ft Below overflow

Titan 121 ft Below overflow

Titan 123 ft Below overflow

Titan 125 ft Below overflow

Titan 127 ft Below overflow

Titan 129 ft Below overflow

Titan 131 ft Below overflow

Titan 133 ft Below overflow

Titan 135 ft Below overflow

Titan 137 ft Below overflow

Titan 139 ft Below overflow

Titan 141 ft Below overflow

Titan 143 ft Below overflow

Titan 145 ft Below overflow

Titan 147 ft Below overflow

Titan 149 ft Below overflow

Titan 151 ft Below overflow

Titan 153 ft Below overflow

Titan 155 ft Below overflow

Titan 157 ft Below overflow

Titan 159 ft Below overflow

Titan 161 ft Below overflow

Titan 163 ft Below overflow

Titan 165 ft Below overflow

Titan 167 ft Below overflow

Titan 169 ft Below overflow

Titan 171 ft Below overflow

Titan 173 ft Below overflow

Titan 175 ft Below overflow

Titan 177 ft Below overflow

Titan 179 ft Below overflow

Titan 181 ft Below overflow

Titan 183 ft Below overflow

Titan 185 ft Below overflow

Titan 187 ft Below overflow

Titan 189 ft Below overflow

Titan 191 ft Below overflow

Titan 193 ft Below overflow

Titan 195 ft Below overflow

</div

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

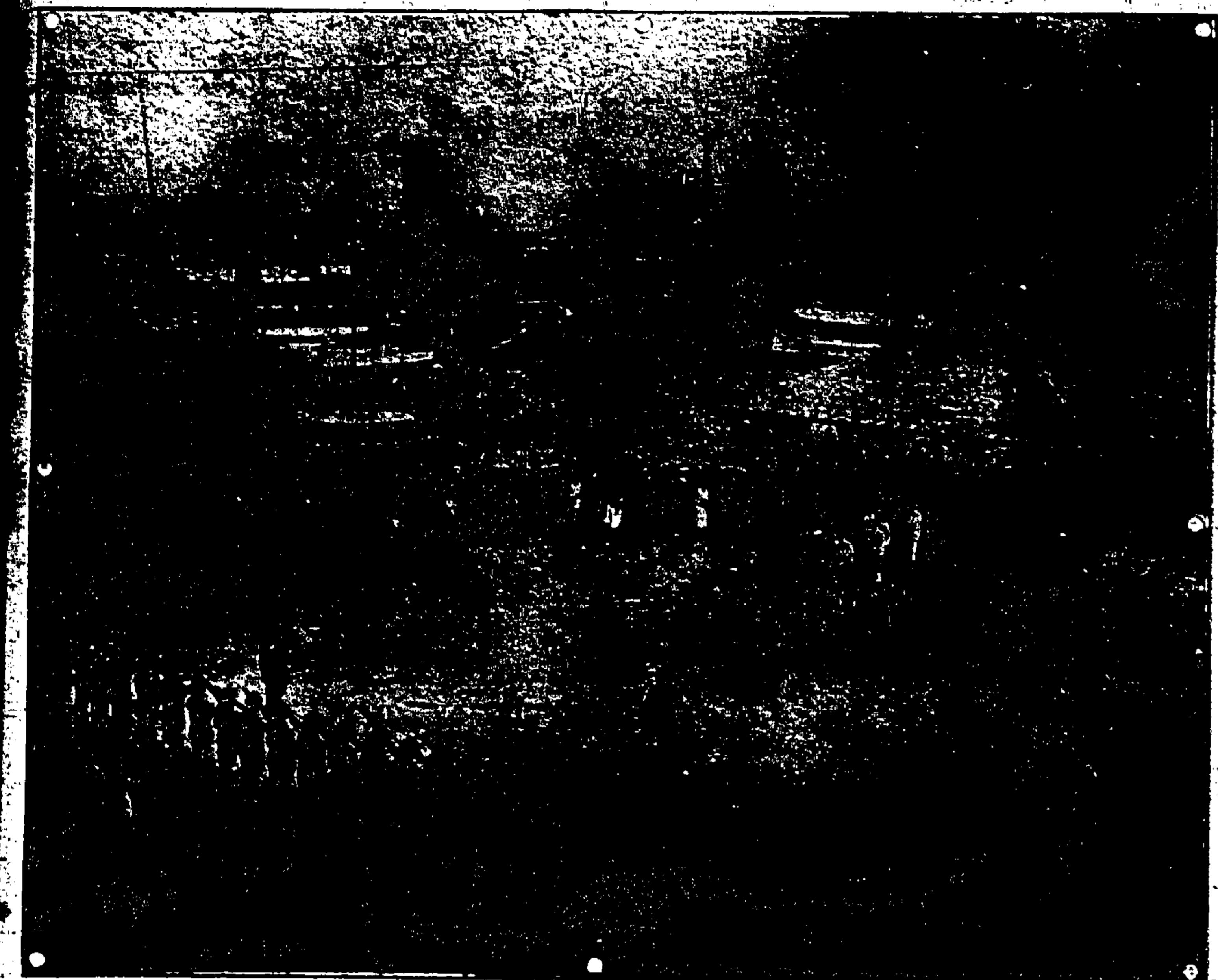


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Official landing of Commodore Bentz van den Berg.

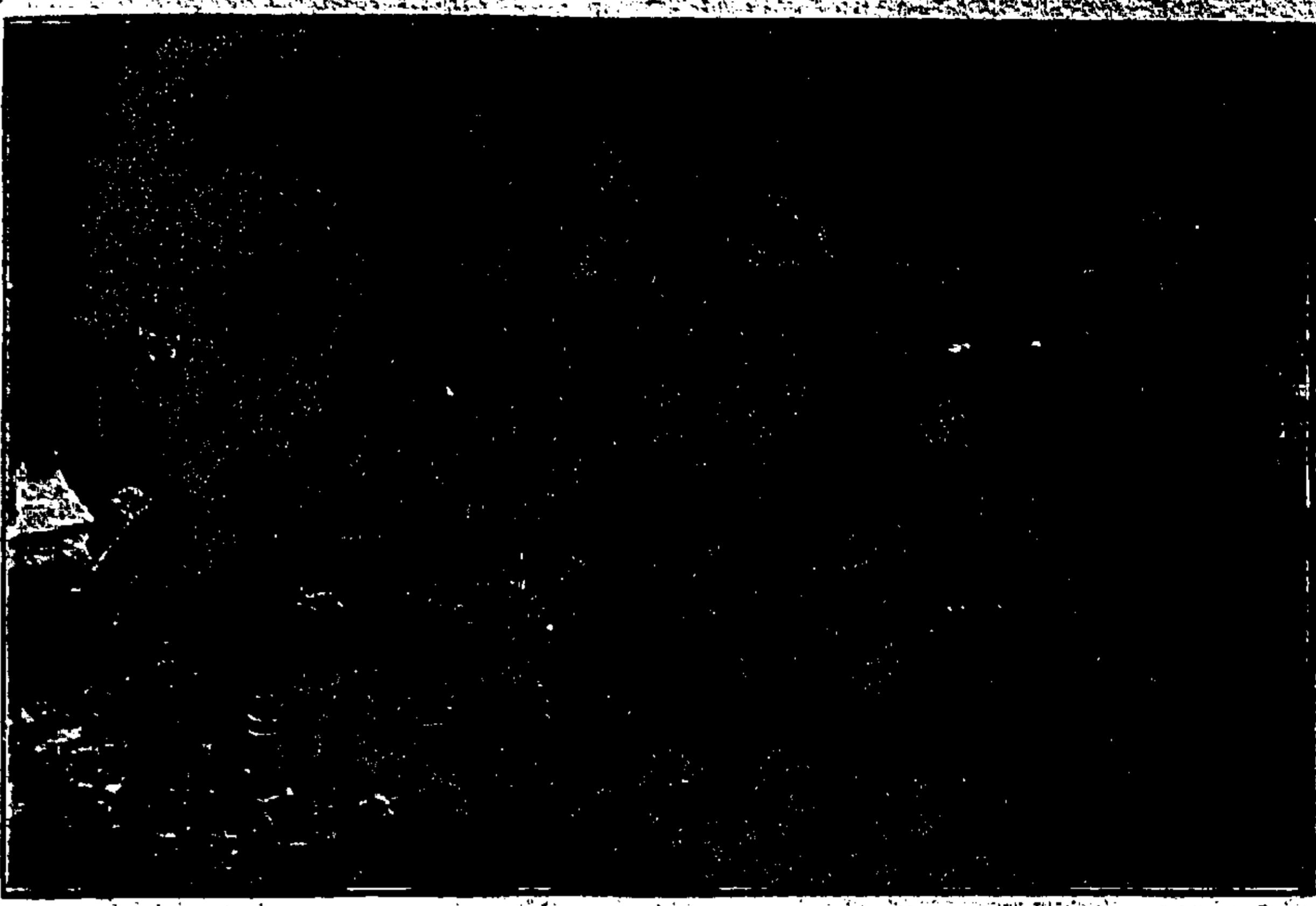


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Hongkong F.C. Team (League Champions).

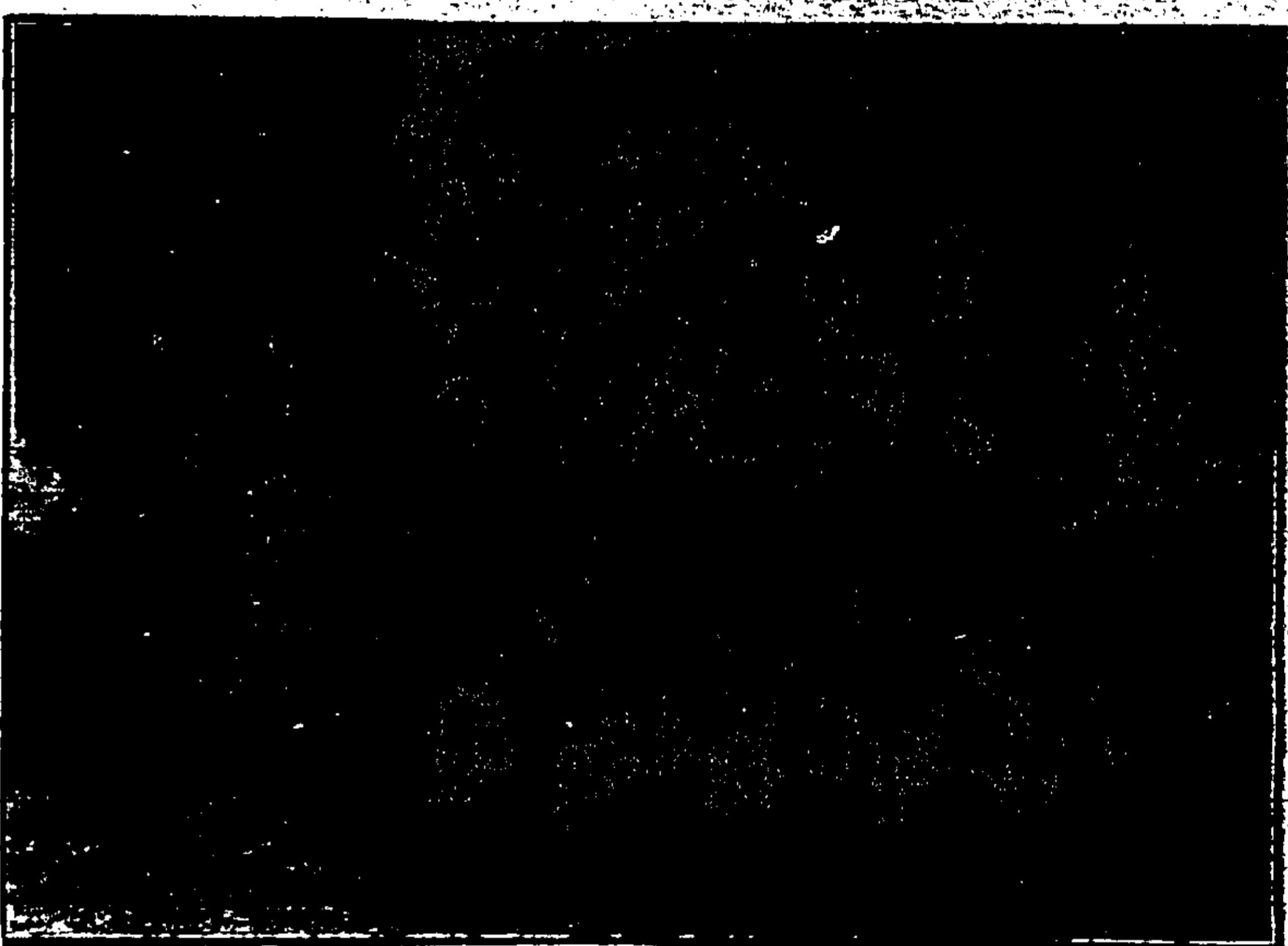


Photo: Mee Cheong.

"Rest of League" team.

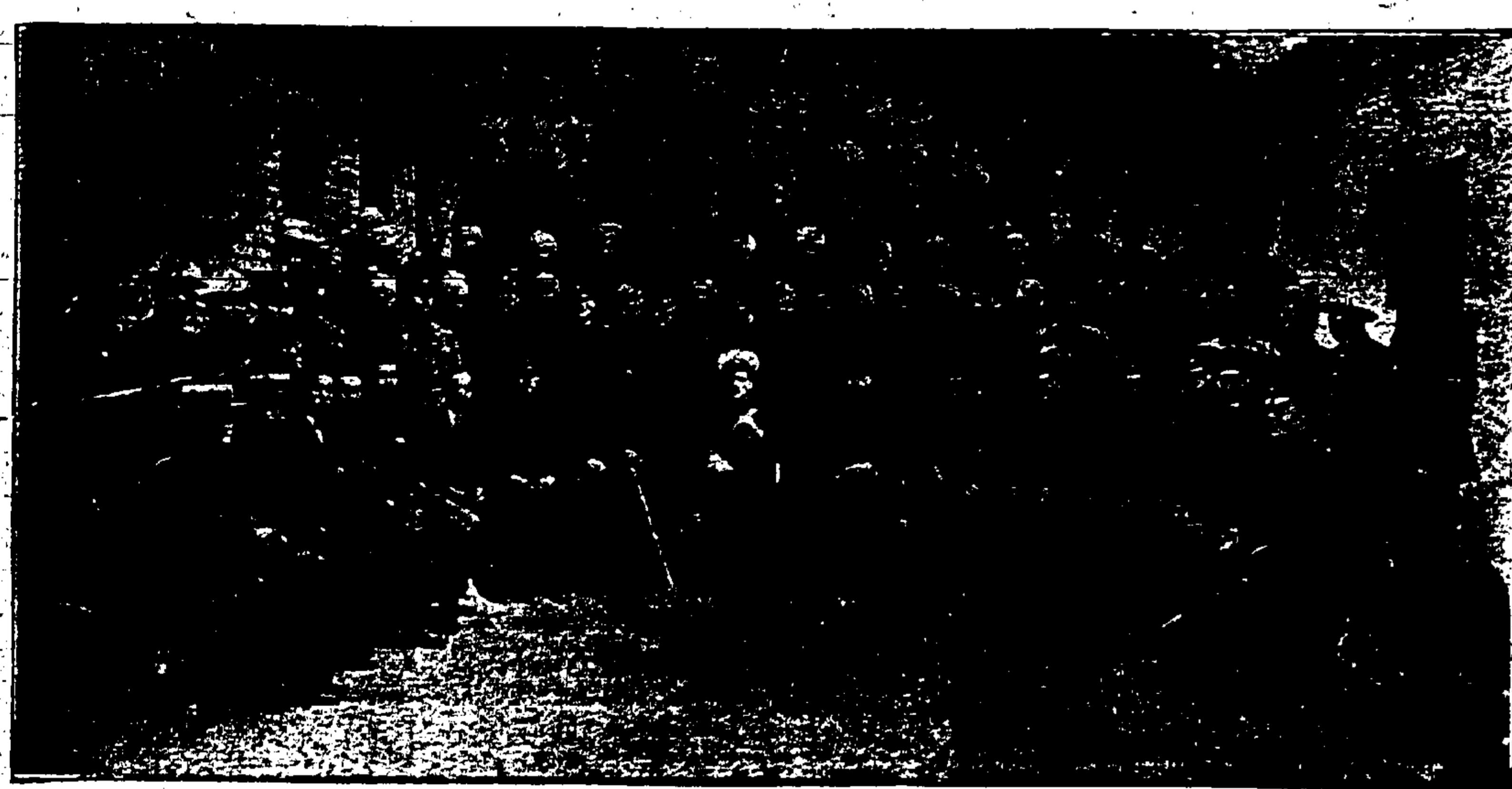


Photo: Mee Cheong.

The Victoria Gaol Staff.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

Group taken at Fancy Dress Dance at Peak Hotel.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

Group taken at Dutch Community's dinner to visiting naval officers at Repulse Bay Hotel.

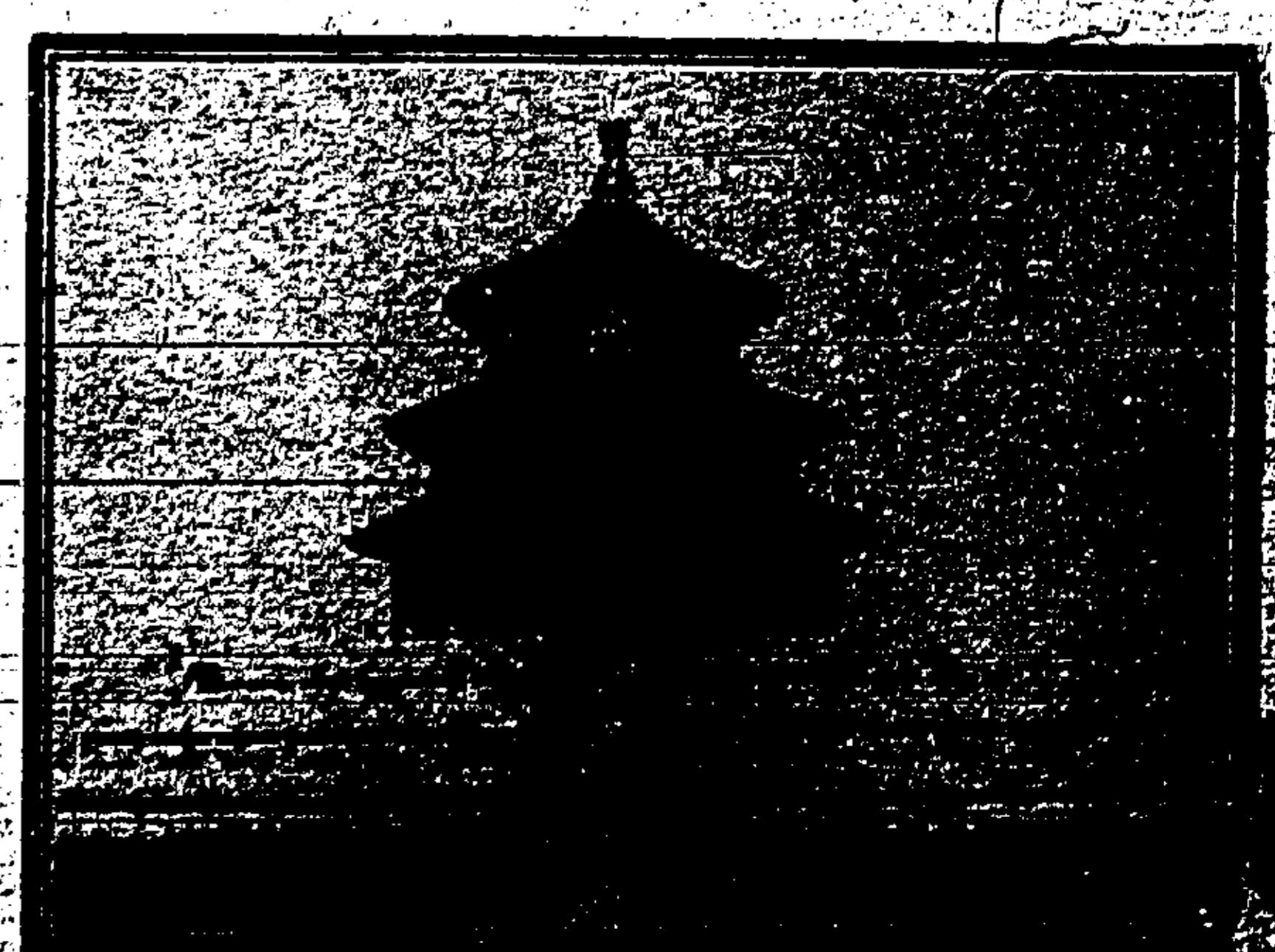


Photo: Mee Cheong.

The Temple of Heaven.

FISK NON-SKID

The following prices are subject to change without notice:

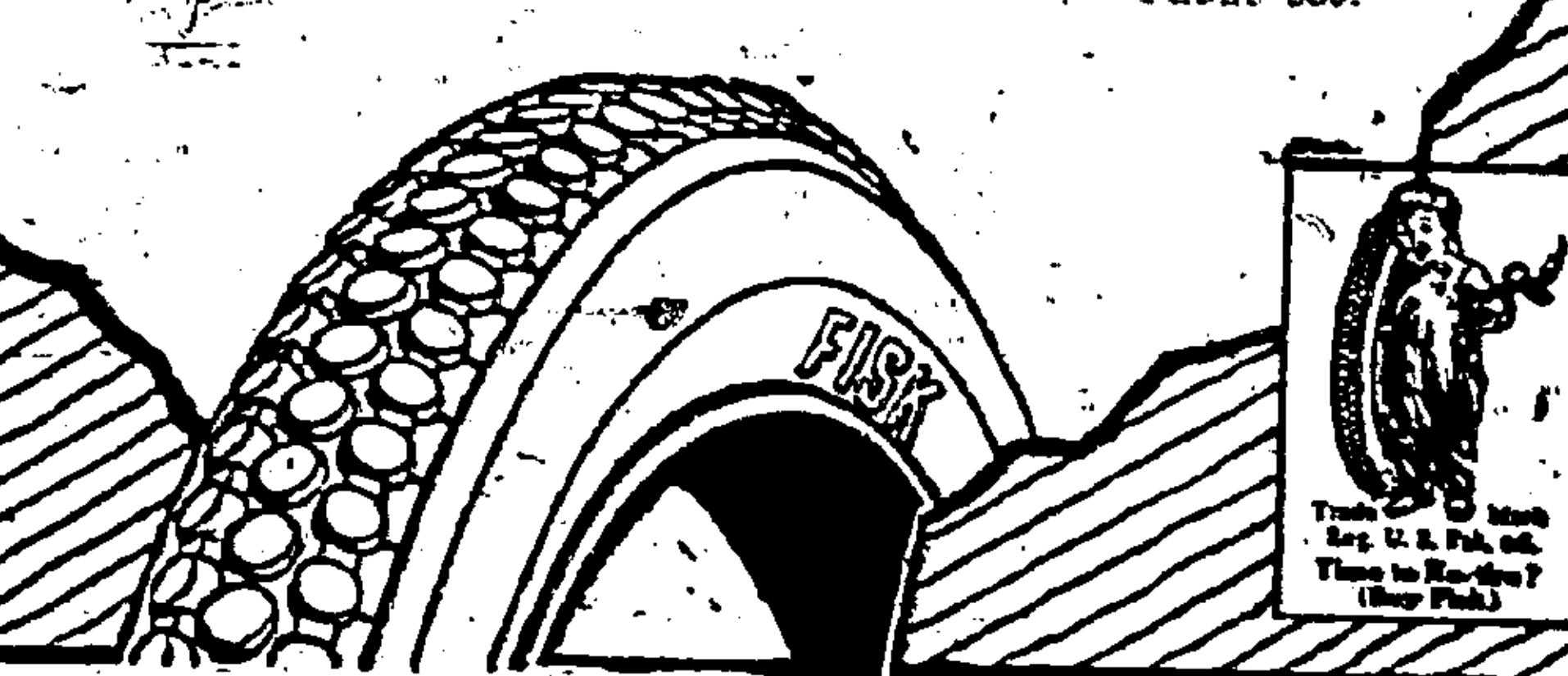
COVERS

SIZE	Non-Skid	Plain	Tubes
28" x 3"	\$ 18.50	\$ 4.75	
30" x 3"	19.00	5.00	
36" x 3 1/2"	23.00	5.25	
32" x 3 1/2"	26.50	5.50	
31" x 4"	36.00	6.00	
32" x 4"	38.00	6.50	
33" x 4"	39.00	7.00	
34" x 4"	40.00	7.50	
34" x 5"	80.00	12.00	

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
MOTOR DEPARTMENT

Garage: No. 1, Russell Street.

Phone 659.



SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACTYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 782 FEET.
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF
LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS

TEL ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK" HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 222
CALL PLATE: "OVER" AND PENDANT.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG: TORPEDO BRAND. THE BANK LINE, LTD.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD. HONGKONG: THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions

All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX.

CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY

These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

AGENCIES AND STOCKS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

HEAD OFFICE: 130, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.
And at Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dunkirk.

NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

PRINCE'S TRIBUTE TO CORNISHMEN

PIONEERS OF EMPIRE

The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, presided at the 30th annual dinner of the London Cornish Association at the Connaught Room. As the Prince took his seat he was given a typical Cornish welcome by a gathering of more than 500 people. On the right of the Prince sat Lord Desborough, and on his left was the Hon. Mrs. Henry Fane.

The Prince of Wales, who received another great ovation on rising, proposed the toast of "The Duchy and the London Cornish Association." He said:—The London Cornish Association was founded to provide social intercourse between Cornishmen residing in London. Well, I think that is a little bit of camouflage, because the Association seems to have become an institution for providing Lord Mayors of London. (Laughter). There have been no less than three in the last few years, and there are two here this evening. (Hear, hear.) So it makes me feel rather nervous, when I think that I might be addressing several будущих Lord Mayors. However, I hope that they will not forget to invite me to the Mansion House as soon as they attain to that high position. (Laughter.)

The London Cornish Association is the parent of many other Cornish Associations in other parts of the world. I came across several of them on the other side, both in Canada and in the United States of America. (Cheers.) I may say that at Toronto I was having a very busy time, and the local Canadian authorities said that there was not much chance of the Toronto Cornish Association coming to see me. However, the Canadian authority said "No," but the Cornishman said "Yes," and they insisted on presenting me with a very kind address, and I had the pleasure of meeting about 50 Cornishmen in Toronto.

As you know, in less than three weeks' time I am leaving for Australasia, where I hope to have the pleasure of seeing more Cornishmen. The Cornishman is a great pioneer of Empire. His love of the sea has taken him all over the world, and his mining skill, which he has learnt in Cornwall, is in demand wherever there is mining industry, and it is said that two-thirds of the mine managers of the world are Cornishmen. (Hear, hear.) But Cornishmen are not only pioneers of Empire, but are bonds of Empire, for their intense love of their homes, handed down from past generations, gives them a long wish to return to their little grey home in the West. (Hear, hear.) It would take a very long time to speak of all the Cornishmen who have contributed to the greatness of the Empire and to the glory of Cornwall—the old Elizabethan seamen and inventors, such as Richard Trevithick—and I do not think the war records of Cornwall will need many comments. Even before the war about one-third of the men of the Navy were West Countrymen, and we all know their splendid services in the war, not only in the Grand Fleet and in big ships, but also in the trawlers. Then, I have the honour of being Colonel-in-Chief of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. (Cheers.) They had many battalions serving in every theatre of war.

I have spoken of the important part that Cornwall has played in the building of the British Empire. We cannot all be lord mayors or rise to very great distinction, but every Cornishman who is doing his or her bit in peace time, as they did it during the war, is contributing to the

Prince's health and to the progress of the Empire. (Cheers.) I feel confident that should it ever be asked: "And shall the Empire die?" there are 300,000 Cornishmen who will know the reason why. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Hanson, M.P., replying to the toast, spoke of the interest taken by all Cornish people in the Prince's visit to the Dominion of Canada, and said he ventured to think that it was one of the finest instances of statesmanship which we, in this country, had known for many a long year.

This visit and his Royal Highness's impending visit to Australia and New Zealand were likely to be of incalculable benefit in an Imperial sense.

Sir William Treloar, in proposing the health of "The Visitors," to which Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston responded, made a humorous reference to the Prince's remarks concerning Cornishmen as Lord Mayors of London, reminding him that if he had any ambition of that sort he (Sir William Treloar) thought he had sufficient influence with the Corporation of the City of London to make his election a certainty.

Mr. J. A. Hawke, K.C., proposed the health of "The Duke of Cornwall," and spoke of the Prince's keen interest in his duchy, observing that he had purchased Cornish cattle for the purpose of stocking his Canadian homestead.

The Prince of Wales, in reply to the toast, which was greeted with cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow," said:—I only hope that on my return, or when I have completed my travels round the Empire, I shall be able to make going to Cornwall a habit. (Cheers.) I do not know whether you noticed on the programme that the toast that I proposed—the toast of the evening—is written down "The Duchy and the London Cornish Association."

Of course, I think the Duchy of Cornwall—a wonderful thing, but there is still a more wonderful thing, and that is the county of Cornwall. So want you to drink the health of the county of Cornwall.

The toast was drunk with heartiness.

WOMAN PREACHER IN DUBLIN CHURCH.

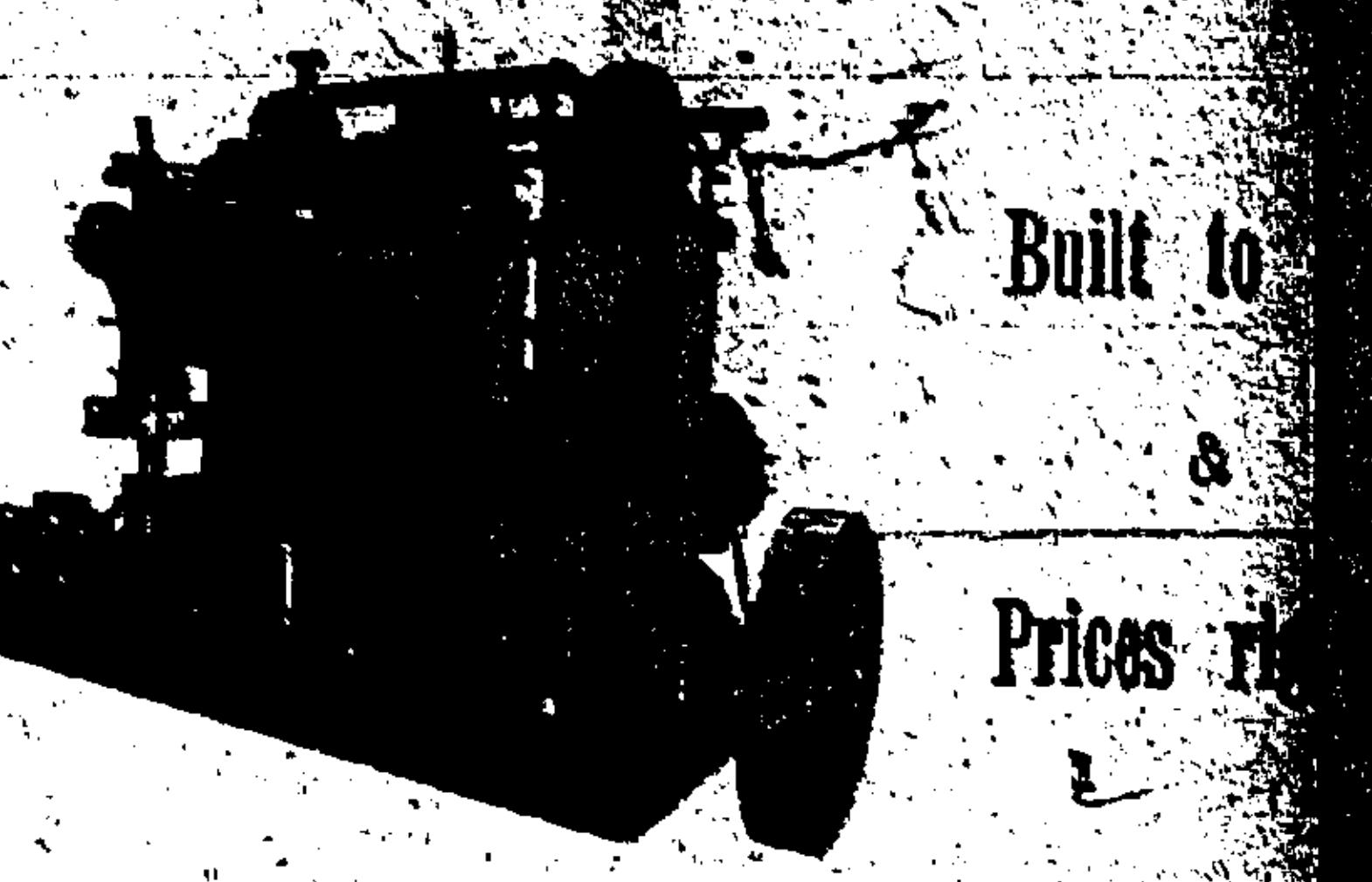
Miss Edith Pictou-Turville, the well-known Y.M.C.A. worker, preached in Magdalen Church, Dublin, on March 7. The congregation of Magdalen is largely a professional one, including judges, doctors, and professors. The Archbishop of Dublin approved of the service.

"ORIGINAL" CRUDE-OIL ENGINE

Economical

&

Reliable



Built to

Prices

For prices and particulars apply to: Manufacturers representatives
UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

13, Chater Road.

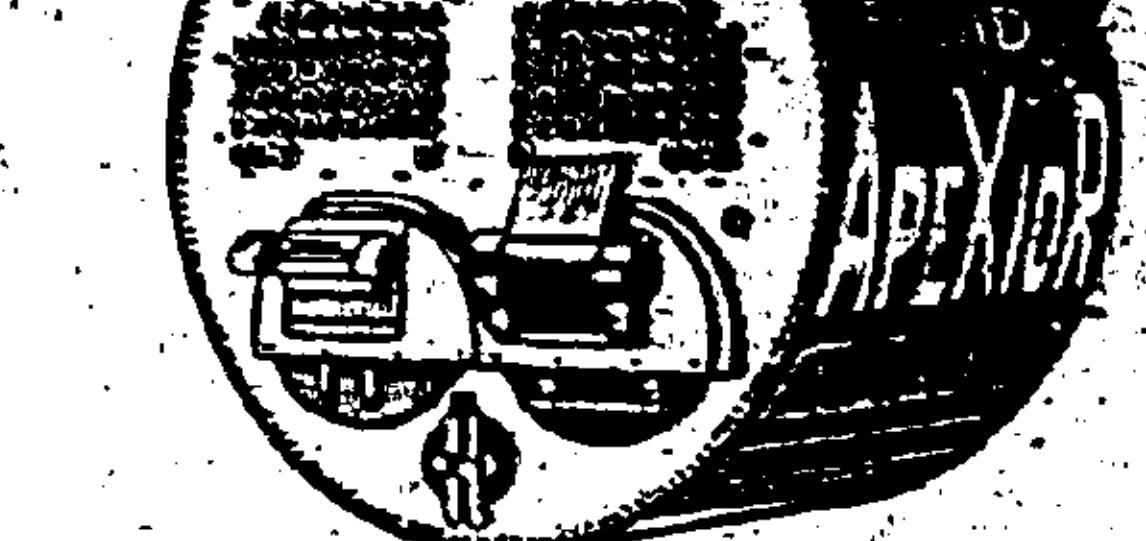
APEXION

Absolutely
Stop and Prevent Corrosive Pitting
and the Adhesion of Hard Scale.

YOU LAUGH AT BOILER
TROUBLE

BY LAUGHING
AT CORROSION

BASIC CARBON
APPLIED WITH A BRUSH



Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed
No in Boilers treated with this compound!!
The only known Efficient Preventative of Cor-
rosion in Marine Steam Turbines.

In use by the—

BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE,
ARGENTINE AND CHILEAN NAVIES.

Also—
Cunard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnson, Atlantic Transport, Union
Castles, Elder Dempster, Commonwealth and Dominion, Anglo-American Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation
Lamport & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brookesbank, John Cocksill
Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steamship
Companies.

Agents for Hongkong & South China.

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG

THE AMERICA CUP.

CONDITIONS AS IN 1914.

New York, February 18.—The New York Yacht Club has formally announced its acceptance of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's challenge for the America Cup, made on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton. The races will be held on July 15-17 and July 20-22. Correspondence is published here between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, from which it transpires that Shamrock and the America Cup Defender will compete on the same conditions as would have prevailed had the matches, as arranged, taken place in 1914. The New

York Yacht Club has acceded to all the wishes of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and in a technical matter of measurement of sail area.

It is understood that Shamrock is undergoing certain changes under instructions from Nicholson, her designer. The change is stated to be a shortening of the keel from 35 ft. to give her a greater tendency to heel to a breeze, and thus enable her to sail on a longer waterline. Local yachtsmen consider Nicholson's change to be a stroke for greater efficiency windward, although Shamrock will have the advantage of a centre board when necessary.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



Tag's Symptoms Aren't Squeaking!

BY BLOSSER

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

maintains the same HIGH quality TO-DAY as BEFORE and during the War.

Per Case including duty.

\$29.00

S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a guarantee of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$35 annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a specified period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Samneen, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

KYNOCHE.—On April 3rd, at Victoria Hospital, suddenly, Hector Anderson, the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. James Kynoch, of 2, Cox's Path, Kowloon, aged four years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920.

LOCAL LABOUR DISPUTE.

We had something to say on Thursday in this column with regard to the reticence of employers to make any definite statement respecting the demands made by local fitters for increased wages. We wish to add a few comments because of certain things which have been said in high quarters denying that there ever was a possibility of a strike, and suggesting that the publicity given to the matter has had the effect of stiffening the attitude of the men concerned. Now, it is just as well to recall what we actually said in our first report on this trouble. On the 31st ult. we stated that unless an eleventh-hour settlement was reached, what promised to be a strike of all the fitters in certain establishments would come about on the following day. That statement was based on information secured from a thoroughly reliable source, which cannot be divulged for good and sufficient reasons, the information being that informants employed by some of the concerns had, by secret enquiries, gathered from the men themselves that unless the demands for more pay were conceded they would "down tools" on Thursday. It was true, as we took special care to point out, that there was no open threat of a strike, but that such a step was contemplated as a last resort, and that the men themselves had declared as much, in fact. Two other local papers besides ourselves spoke of such a possibility, whilst amongst certain sections of the Chinese community the danger was freely commented upon. If there were no such danger, why the anxiety to get the matter settled before April 1st? Why the prolonged conferences between the representatives of the employers and the employees? And why, if it were merely a matter for ordinary adjustment between these two interests, was the Secretary for Chinese Affairs brought into it? Anyone impartially looking at the developments must come to the conclusion that there was a very distinct danger of a strike. We trust that danger has passed now, for labour troubles are the last thing that we want in Hongkong. As to the argument that our comment on the subject had the effect of making the men more obstinate, the idea is, to express it mildly, sheer nonsense. As if Chinese fitters were likely to look to the European Press, before deciding on a policy! Even if they could read the papers they would have found nothing in our comment in any way urging them to cease work—quite the reverse, in fact. The whole explanation of talk of this sort, of course, is that certain interests here are wedded to the "hush-hush" or "don't-say-anything-about-it" idea. They would completely muzzle the Press if they had their way, only allowing it to publish what they thought good and proper. One man even suggested that if there were talk of Labour unrest in Hongkong it might affect the sending of shipbuilding orders to this Colony by people at home contemplating such a step. A more far-fetched fear we have seldom heard expressed.

Nothing that we have said, or ever shall say, we hope, could possibly encourage the strike habit, which we regard as a most pernicious one. It is always a double-edged weapon, capable of injuring the user as much as the one against whom it is employed. There have been minor strikes in Hongkong before, but they have soon ended. Happily, this Colony can proudly boast of immunity from labour unrest during the war, and we hope that record will be maintained. We feel sure that the big employers of labour only desire to treat their employees fairly and to give them a square deal. But the cost of living for everybody has gone up, and that inevitably means wage readjustments. The leading spirits of the Chinese community have a big responsibility in this matter. It is for them to advise the heads of the trade organisations to refrain from violent measures of any kind, and to endeavour to settle any disputes that may arise by a frank and open interchange of ideas with the employers, who, we know, have no wish whatever to take an unreasonable stand on matters brought to their notice.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

There is a good deal going on in Tennis circles these days. Not only is the annual tournament of the Hongkong Cricket Club in full swing, but the Committee of the Hongkong Tennis League are now busy considering the fixtures for the coming season. At the meeting held on Wednesday evening it was gratifying to see so many representatives of Clubs turn up and there will be this year a happy reversion to the two Divisions idea, a thing which has been made possible by the fact that no fewer than 15 teams have been entered of whom nine will compose the "B" Division. For the first time the Garrison and Navy are entering composite teams, a thing that we suggested should be considered some time ago. With regard to the Indian Recreation Club which was asked to go into the "A" Division it was felt that the standard of play of members of that Club was sufficiently high to make the "B" Division a farce if they were competing in it. An additional reason was that the "A" Division could very well do with another entry. But in any case, the experience of playing in the "A" Division will be of some considerable value to the Club concerned, which will no doubt look on the matter in a thoroughly sporting spirit. There has been a little criticism already of the action of the League Committee, but if every Club that does not get all that it wants meets every decision with resentful criticism then there will be very little hope of ever running a League with success. We believe that the League is going to have a very successful season and that the Club concerned will be one of the keenest of contestants.

THE WORLD'S UNREST.

These are days of big events of the world trying to sort itself out. By almost every hour we are receiving fresh news from Germany and how the revolution there has been swaying backwards and forwards, first in favour of one party and then of another. From Russia too, we hear news of import daily and in the case of Ireland, whose destinies are now very much in the making, there are violent outbreaks, contemporaneous with an attempt in the House of Commons to evolve a satisfactory settlement. How far that attempt will be successful is a matter of conjecture only. But look where one will, one finds an almost distracting conflict of opinions and proposals affecting the Home country almost as much as others. This is worthy of a little reflection for we are all so prone to concentrate on details that we soon seem to lose sight of the great activating principle that lies at the back of it all. The world—or rather its millions of human beings—is ever on the move forward, striving to improve this and that, removing obstructions and improving facilities, breaking down conventional barriers and erecting new ones.....always in a state of flux that is always getting better and better. At least we are all trying to make it that Our methods differ and our plan of actions may widely vary, but the motive power behind the whole of it is always the same—the improvement of the human lot.

A LITTLE OPTIMISM.

The Sinn Feiner, the so-called Bolshevik, the Spartacist, the Socialist, the Liberal, Conservative, Progressive—all call them all what you will, have the same end in view, the same ideal principle of making the world or their own particular spheres better. Some of them, we think, are mistaken, and some of them we think are of great potential detriment because our own angle of vision is so much out of sympathy with theirs. But in all our criticisms and in all our approvals we ought to try to keep in view the undeniable fact that this conflict and struggling is the very thing that is going to spell the better world that we all look forward to; it is all going to build up the progressive history of civilisation. For ourselves we are only exercised regarding the point that in the very operation of improvement we shall not go to such extremes as to endanger all that has been built up before. To build too quickly is to build badly and to tinker with the foundation of an half erected house is to endanger the whole of it. Whilst these are essentially days of needed

action they are also days when discretion and caution are of vital importance. If we all strive to keep that fact before us we shall soon find ourselves emerging from out of the present chaos and entering upon a more peaceful and solid period of real reconstruction.

DAY BY DAY.

HALF THE WORLD'S WOE CAN BE SUMMED UP IN THE WORDS "FOROOT."

During March, the rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens totalled 1.30 inches.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Lance Sergeant C. Dorrington to be a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Major Christopher Wilson, O.B.E., to act as Assistant Superintendent, Prison Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. John William Franks.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Philip Jacks to act as Crown Solicitor, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. George Herbert Wakeman or until further notice.

The following additional firms have been granted licences to trade under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919.—Tak Yuen Bee Kee, Wing Tung Cheong, Yee Cheong Loong and Mee Kee.

CADET CO.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brown state:

Strength—Drummer E. Jordan is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, with effect from 7th April, 1920.

Transfer.—C. S. M. Frost is transferred to the Volunteer Defence Company.

Parades.—Church Parade on Easter Sunday. Assembly at Headquarters at 3.10 p.m. Uniform Caps and Belts, Band with instruments.

N. C. O. Instruction Classes will be resumed on Monday, 12th April 1920.

GANG ROBBERY.

On Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, an armed robbery was carried out by a gang of natives at No. 269, Des Voeux Road Central, the second floor of which was rented by a flour firm. They held up the folks with their arms, while one of them opened the safe with a key which they took from the person of the manager. They abstracted a sum of \$350 in notes from the safe and stole many other valuables from the house, estimated to amount to another \$350. The robbers got safely away.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

It is notified that, by command of His Excellency the Governor, an election of a member to the Sanitary Board will take place at the City Hall on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1920, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The name of every candidate has to be nominated in writing by one elector and seconded by another, and the nominations delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court not less than four clear days before the day fixed for the election.

Every nomination must be personally handed to the Registrar by the candidate or his nominator or seconder.

In the event of the election being contested voting will commence immediately after the nominations have been read and continue until 6 p.m., when the ballot-box will be closed.

action they are also days when discretion and caution are of vital importance. If we all strive to keep that fact before us we shall soon find ourselves emerging from out of the present chaos and entering upon a more peaceful and solid period of real reconstruction.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents)

JAPAN AND THE CONSORTIUM.

Shanghai, April 1. Mr. Lamont was the guest of the American Banks' heads at dinner to-day. He affirmed his belief that Japan would be a party to the new Consortium on the same terms as other nations.

F.M.S. POLICE DISSATISFIED.

Singapore, April 1. A message from Kuala Lumpur states that the F.M.S. Police are dissatisfied with the result of the Salaries Commission and are making a similar protest to have other grievances remedied. They are dissatisfied over the prospects of promotion and consider themselves worse off now in this respect than ever before.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

London, March 30. The Irish debate was resumed in the House of Commons. Mr. Asquith disagreed with the view that order must be restored before constitutional changes could be considered. He expressed the opinion that the root of the mischief would not be touched until, by a wide reform in the system of Government, the general co-operation of Irishmen was enlisted in the enforcement of law. He recalled his pledge that a vast majority of the people of Ireland should have an Irish Legislature and Irish Executive subject to the necessary safeguards of Imperial supremacy and the protection of the Irish minority. On the contrary this Bill proposed to repeal the Home Rule Act.

Replying to an interruption by Mr. Bonar Law Mr. Asquith said his pledge involved the grant of Parliament for the whole of Ireland. The Bill was cumbersome, costly and unworkable. It was not demanded nor supported by any section. Ireland wholly discarded the Home Rule principle that there should be a single Legislature and a single Executive. Mr. Asquith suggested that the Home Rule Bill should be retained but amended in some of its most vital particulars. For example the powers of the Irish Parliament and the Executive under the Act should be enlarged so as to give them practically a dominion status though he admitted that the geographical contiguity of Ireland importantly differentiated her position, particularly militarily, from the position of the dominions. He also suggested extensive financial adjustments and county option in Ulster in order to give time to see the operation of the new administration.

Replying to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Asquith said he would give county option to the South of Ireland if desired. He urged a bold and generous policy.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Government was compelled to introduce the Bill at the present time because otherwise the Home Rule Act would automatically come into operation, and also that Ulster must not be brought under the Dublin Parliament except on her own free will. The Bill was intended to give Ireland the largest measure of Home Rule compatible with national security and the pledges given. Mr. Asquith's suggestion did not mean Dominion Home Rule, the essence of which was the dominions' control of their fighting forces, whereas Mr. Asquith proposed a reserve of armed forces. He pointed out that "None could fail to recognise that the connection of the Dominions with the Empire depended upon the Dominions and if anyone chose to-morrow to say they will no longer remain part of the Empire we should not try to force them." Dominion Home Rule meant the right to decide their own destiny. This was demanded by the legal representatives of the Irish people and for Mr. Asquith to say he was prepared to give Dominion Home Rule must mean nothing less than he was prepared to give and an Irish Republic (Loud cheers). There was no difference between honestly granting Dominion Home Rule and openly giving self-determination to the elected representatives of Southern Ireland. He challenged the Labourites to say whether they meant that if the elected representatives of Ireland wanted a Republic they would give a Republic. That was what self-determination meant.

Mr. Devlin strongly attacked the Bill which, he said, had been conceived in bedlam. An Ulster Parliament would be merely an enlarged edition of the Belfast Town Council. They might send the whole army and navy to Ireland but might be right only for a time. A nation's heart's desire could only be satisfied by recognition of the spirit of justice, concession and freedom.

Sir Maurice Dockrell said the only Irish Unionist Commoner outside Ulster described the Bill as merely a beautiful dream and not a practical measure.

IF GERMANY TRANSGRESSES.

Paris, March 30. M. Millerand in an interview declared that in the event of the Germans sending troops to the Ruhr area in excess of the number fixed by Marshal Foch in his note of August, 8th, 1919, France would order her troops to advance with or without the Allies' consent.

IRISH OUTRAGES.

London, March 30. Replying to Lord Robert Cecil Mr. Macpherson said the magistrate, Mr. Alan Bell was not under police protection at the actual time of assassination. He had repeatedly refused to avail himself of the offer of the Chief Police Commissioner which was particularly pressed after the Dublin press attacks as he felt that obtainable protection would defeat his own object. Mr. Macpherson proceeded to pay a warm tribute to Mr. Bell's long and distinguished services to the Crown.

Replying as to whether adequate protection was afforded to other officials Mr. Macpherson said that most of the officials had to have accommodation provided for them in Dublin Castle.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The fifth annual athletic sports meeting of Queen's College was held on the College ground on Thursday afternoon and was in every respect a great success. The different races were keenly contested and the competitors were in good form. In addition to the programme there was a race for members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade of Queen's College. Hung Kam Sang, a promising runner, obtained the highest aggregate number of points viz. 14, and was awarded the championship cup, the runner-up being Tedie Lee Yee with one point less. The junior championship cup was awarded to Ishimatsu who did exceedingly well. He had 15 points.

At the conclusion of the sports Mr. B. Tanner, headmaster, thanked Mrs. A. H. Crook for having consented to distribute the prizes. Mrs. Crook had taken a great deal of interest in Queen's College. Mr. Tanner thanked Mr. Laing, father of Douglas and Cyril Laing for having presented a cup and four gold medals to the winners of the Senior Classes Team Race, which was won by Class 3B. The present was made to the College as a perpetual remembrance of the long connection of Douglas and Cyril Laing with the College. He also thanked prize donors and subscribers to the prize fund and to the officials especially Mr. Fletcher for their services.

Mrs. Crook then presented the prizes to the successful competitors at the conclusion of which she was the recipient of a beautiful bouquet.

The following are the results:—

Long Jump (Senior): 1. Hung Kam Sang (distance 16 ft. 11 ins.); 2. Kwok U Leung; 3. Mok Ying Kwei.

Long Jump (Junior): 1. Wong Chi Leung (distance 14 ft. 3 ins.); 2. Louie Lee Yu; 3. S. Nahids.

100 Yards Race (Senior) Tsui Te Yui; 2. Hung Kam Sang; 3. G. A. Hyder (time 11 secs.).

100 Yards Race (Junior): 1. Ishimatsu; 2. S. Nishida; 3. Chan Ping Fai.

High Jump (Senior): 1. Tsui Te Yui (height 5 ft. 1 in.); 2. Young Wing Fai; 3. Kwok U Leung.

High Jump (Junior): Louie Lee Yui (height 4 ft. 2 ins.); 2. Wong Chi Leung; 3. Tong Wing Wong.

120 yds. Hurdle-Race (Senior): Ko King Fan; Kwok U Leung; 3. Mok Ying Kwei. (time 18 ft. 4/5 secs.).

120 yds. Hurdle-Race (Junior): 1. Ishimatsu; 2. Chan Ping Fai; 3. Lu Pun Chun (time 25 secs.).

Half-mile Handicap: 1. D. Laing; 2. Ishimatsu; 3. Wong Cho Chan (time 20 ft. 5 secs.).

300 Yards Race: 1. Tsui Te Yui; 2. Hung Kam Sang; 3. Tsui Te Yui; 3. O. A. Hyder (time 57 ft. 5 secs.).

300 yards Race (Junior): 1. Ishimatsu; 2. Wong Te Leung; 3. Chan Ping Fai.

Sack Race: 1. D. Laing; 2. Ko King Fan; Ko Sik On.

Pupil Teachers' Race: 1. Chan Chi Foon; 2. Wong Tae-jung; Ng Kam Man.

Pick-a-bone Race: 1. Lam Yuk Ying and Chan Kam Tong; 2. D. Laing and Ko King Fan; 3. Leung Tit Sang and Seung Sik Kai.

Three-legged Race: 1. Douglas Leung and Ko King Fan; 2. Leung Tit Sang and Leung Shiu Man.

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.
FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!



The Success of Three London Seasons!
R. C. Carton's Delightful Sporting Comedy

"LORD AND LADY ALCY"

The Story of a Race for Love and Fortune,
— in 6 parts —
with an all star cast
and the Magnificent Presentation
that is always associated with
the name of GOLDWYN.

Also
SNUB POLLARD

"IT IS A HARD LIFE"

and

BRITISH G-ZETTE No. 621

Prices:—Matinees, 80 cts. & 40 cts.
Soirees, 51.50 & 80 cts.

THE CORONET.

ORATORIO MUSIC.

GOOD FRIDAY PROGRAMME

The programme of Oratorio music given at St. John's Cathedral last night was in every respect an unequalled success so far as that term could be applied to a function of the character. Some of the best local talent had been recruited for the occasion. To begin with, this year's music was embellished with several very beautiful numbers the inclusion of which in the programme was made possible by the services of some new singers. Then there were several well-known local amateurs, in addition to which the chorus was a well-trained one.

The Prelude was played by the organist, Mr. Dennis Fuller, whose skill showed itself in "Meditation" a selection from that beautiful work *Luz Christi*. Elgar's theme was here brought out in a way which left nothing to be desired, the player's capability in drawing out the delicate liquid notes of the flute and later ascending to the more majestic chords being very much apparent.

Mr. Edward Freeborn sang two beautiful solo, and later joined in a duet with Mrs. R. K. Duncan. Highly refined to the point of finesse, Mrs. Duncan's beautiful voice was heard in the inspiring solo "Be Thou My Help" (A. J. Cowie).

During the singing of the closing hymn, a collection was made in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund.

made one inclined to applaud regardless of the solemn character of the occasion. In the duet with Mr. Freeborn ("Love Divine" Stainer), the two voices blended most agreeably together. In "Come ye Children" (Sullivan) the singer, Mrs. R. Brown, showed that she possesses a voice of wide range and great staying power in the higher keys. Two recitations from H. B. Gaul's "By Faith Alone" were sung by Messrs. G. H. Piercy and A. H. Compton. Full appreciation was given to Mrs. A. O. Brown's contribution, in the difficult solo from Elgar's *Luz Christi*. "Thou only hast the word of Life." This was the first time she had been heard by many, and those present last night eagerly look forward to hearing her again.

In all, there were 14 vocal numbers suitably arranged for participation by the Chorus, which, consisting of 67 voices, was well-balanced with about an equal proportion of members of both sexes.

There was nothing to complain of in regard to last night's music and we have nothing but unstinted praise for those who participated in it. They fully lived up to the expectations which had been formed of their singing.

During the singing of the closing hymn, a collection was made in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG-KONG.—4th April, 1920, Easter Sunday. Holy Communion (7 and 7.30 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.) Responses; Festal Special Anthems: Humphreys, Psalms: 2, 57, 111 (as set). Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Ouseley. Anthem: "Author" of Life Divina. Hymns: 134, 138. N.B.—Psalm 2, verses 1, 2, 9, 10 in unison. Psalm 57, verses 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13 in unison. Psalm 111, verses 1, 6, 8 & G. P. in unison. Hymn 133, verses 1, 3 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Children's Service (3.30 p.m.). Evensong (6 p.m.). Responses: Festal, Psalms: 113, 114, 118 (Goodson). Magnificat: Macfarren. Nunc Dimittis: Barnby. Hymns: 134, 140, 125, 499. N.B.—Psalm 113, verses 1, 4, 5 and G. P. in unison. Psalm 114, verses 1, 2, 5, 6 and G. P. in unison. Psalm 118, verses 1, 6, 10, 12, 15, 19, 24, 29 in unison. Hymn 140, verses 1, 4 in unison. Hymn 125, verse 1, 4, 6 in unison. Hymn 499, verses 1, 4, 5, 8 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.—4th April, 1920.—Easter Sunday. Holy Communion 8.15 a.m., Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Holy Communion, Hymn: 210. "Anthem": Christ our Saviour—Humphreys. Psalm: 42. Cooke, 16. Tomlinson, Te Deum: Woodward. Smart and Turtur. Benedictus: Troubridge. Hymn: 207. Hymn: 206. Evening Prayer 5 p.m., Holy Communion, Hymn 211. Psalm: 118 Goodson. Magnificat: Barnby. Nunc Dimittis: Foster. Hymn: 209. Hymn: 213. Vesper.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Easter Sunday Services April 4th Morning at 11 a.m. Psalm 23. Hymns: 77, 74, 546, 93. Evening at 6 p.m., Hymns: 76, 81, 82, 95. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonach.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, WANCHAI.—Easter Sunday 4th April, 1920. Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Preacher: Rev. C. C. Manias. Evening Service 6.00 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. A. Gimblett, M.A.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, April 4th 1920. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday—Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday—Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROWAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL GLENELLY.—Low Masses at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m., 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass, and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

NEW BULL'S EYE.

Riflemen will be interested to learn that an entirely new bull's-eye target is to be introduced at Bisley, and the figure target is to be abolished altogether. Mr. J. J. Stewart, captain of the City Rifle Club, made the announcement at the annual meeting of the members. He said the Hythe School of Musketry had introduced the new target which would be adopted officially by the National Rifle Association when the tests now being conducted at Bisley were completed. In the new target the bull's-eye is cut in half. The lower half, of a sandy colour, is practically invisible to the marksman, while the line dividing the circle is a black aiming spot, representing the tip of a helmet.

WHY BE MISERABLE

With constipation or liverishness when Pintekets are all you need to set matters right? These dainty little laxatives act as gently as nature.

PINKETTES cure Biliousness, sick headaches, foul-smelling breath; prevent Diarrhoea and Dysentery; relieve Piles. Of druggists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH! FISH!

FINNAN HADDOCK —60 cents per lb.
FILLET HADDOCK —65
KIPPERS —45
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON —20

New shipment just arrived.

We now have for sale
COULOMNIER CHEESE
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAL-PA-CO

PURE
MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

INTERIOR DECORATION
CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.,
Sole Agents

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
NATIVE EXHIBITION

NOTICES
NEGLIGE SHIRTS
NEW STOCKS
JUST RECEIVED
IN

COTELLA

THE MATERIAL IS MADE FROM A VERY HIGH GRADE ZEPHYR SHIRTING AND THE QUALITY CAN BE ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON.
IN PLAIN WHITE AND STRIPES
SIZES 18½" — 18" NECK
PRICES \$4.00 AND \$5.00 EACH.

J. T. SHAW
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL

Wm. Powell
TELEPHONE 346
GENTLEMEN'S
HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

CHANGE
OF
SEASONS

Be prepared for the many changes in the temperature by wearing correct UNDERWEAR.

We have just received a new stock, the special weaves of which are porous and absorbent, thus preventing chill.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"TAXI"
ONE STEP
ON
COLUMBIA RECORDS
AT
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.
TEL. 1322

CHAMPAGNES
DELBECK HELIOS BRUT VIN 1911
GOLD LACK DEUTZ & GELDERMANN EXTRA SEC
POMMERY & GRENO SEC & EXTRA SEC
SOLE AGENTS
GALDBECK, MACGRREGOR & CO.
15, Queen's Road Central
Telephone No. 78,

CERIN, DREVARD & CO.

4th FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS

Tel. 144.

AND 17 CAATOR

GENERATING PLANTS

SWITCHBOARDS

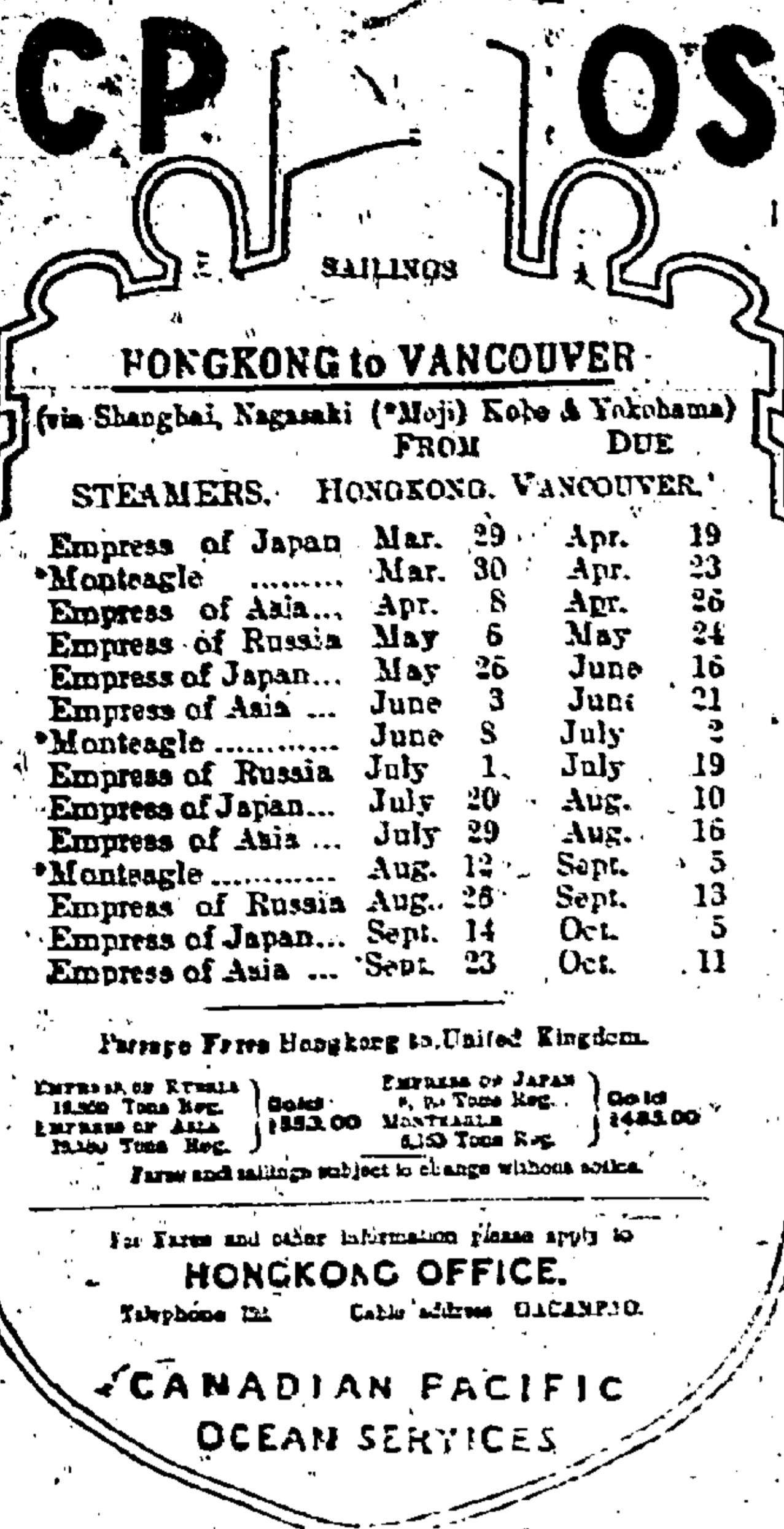
TRANSFORMERS

MOTORS



CINEMA EYE-TORTURE
Is the picture-house habit bad for children's eyes? A committee of doctors is at present investigating the matter. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad effect. There should be a standard distance between the screen and the front of the house. This is the only remedy I can suggest. Children, who occupy the front seats at the average picture house, are likely to have their sight affected," an oculist said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "In some places there are only a few feet between the screen and the front seats, and such proximity is bound to have a bad

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



For further information please apply to
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Telephone No. 111. Cable Address, CANARIO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.
For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)
"ELDORADO" ... About Apr. 5 "ICOBUM" ... About May 25
"CITY OF SPokane" ... Apr. 27 "CROSSKEYS" ... June 2

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)
"PAWLET" ... About April 4th.
"COAKLEY" ... April 13th.
"WISAN" ... May 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OCEAN LINER COMMON POINTS.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2411 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "WINYAH"
APRIL 8TH.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"
ABOUT APRIL 17TH.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"
ABOUT APRIL 17TH.
Via PANAMA.

For freight, space and particulars apply to:
THE ADMIRAL LINE
AGENTS. 5th floor
Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
HONG KONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.
Due Inwards ... About ... Sailing for Los Angeles. About
S.S. WEST HIKA ... April 15 S.S. WEST HIKA ... April 17
S.S. VINITA ... May 15 S.S. VINITA ... May 17
S.S. WEST NIVARIA ... June 15 S.S. WEST NIVARIA ... June 17
S.S. WEST MONTOP ... July 15 S.S. WEST MONTOP ... July 17
Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transhipment en route.
Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES: HONGKONG OFFICE: Prince's Building, Chater Road, Telephone No. 1062.
BRANCH OFFICE: CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "WEST NERIS" Wednesday April 7th, for San Francisco via Manila and Honolulu.

ALSO

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels
S.S. "WEST NIGER" April 15th, for San Francisco via usual ports of call.

S.S. "WEST INSKIP" End of April, for San Francisco via usual ports of call.

S.S. "WEST KASSON" Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all P. I. in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions,

TELEPHONE 141.

Cable Address "SOLANO."

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LOUNGRING MAIL STEAMERS

Subject to change without notice.

	Tone	Leave Hongkong.
SIBUYO MARU	12:00	1st April.
SIBERIA MARU	2:10	1st April.
PERSIA MARU	9:00	11th April.
KOREA MARU	11:00	3rd May.
ENTO MARU	2:00	21st May.

Opening sail at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALTIMORE, CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

HENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Toce. Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17:00 13th July.

Steamers are interminable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDING.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

June 2nd. May 15th. May 8th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai, China, Manila, P.I., Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.
Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

For Seattle & Vancouver. For San Francisco.

"BRAVECOEUR" 25th April. "ELKHORN" 22nd Apr.

ALSO
Amalgamated with Green Star Line.

New York New York.

Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B.L.'s issued to all overland points in U.S. and Canada.

Tel. 3008.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

FOR NEW YORK.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

"GAELIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL 15th April.

"PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL 2nd half May.

Steamers proceed VIA PANAMA OR SUEZ CANAL at Owners option

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

DOLLAR LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS.

"HAROLD DOLLAR"

APRIL 18TH.

"M. S. DOLLAR"

MAY 19TH.

"BESSIE DOLLAR"

MAY 26TH.

"GRACE DOLLAR"

JULY 13TH.

SAILING DATE.

APRIL 18TH.

MAY 19TH.

MAY 26TH.

JULY 13TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

"Movements subject to change without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 735.

THIRD FLOOR

733.

SAILING-DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Pawlett ... A. L. Apr. 4

Kagu M. ... N. Y. K. Apr. 5

Tacoma M. ... O. S. K. Apr. 5

Eldridge ... A. L. Apr. 5

Dakar M. ... N. Y. K. Apr. 5

P. & O. ... Apr. 5

Banca ... P. & O. Apr. 5

West Irian ... P. & O. Apr. 5

Toas M. ... N. Y. K. Apr. 5

Tacoma M. ... O. S. K. Apr. 6

Knocke M. ... O. S. K. Apr. 6

West Noria ... P. & O. Apr. 7

Arabia M. ... O. S. K. Apr. 8

Winyah ... P. & O. Apr. 8

Genoa M. ... N. Y. K. Apr. 8

Jason ... B. L. Apr. 10

Bansalem ... A. L. Apr. 10

Charlton Hall ... B. L. Apr. 10

Tjicordari ... J. C. J. L. Apr. 11

Toba M. ... N. Y. K. Apr. 11

Katori M. ... N. Y. K. Apr. 13

Harold D. ... R. D. G. Apr. 14

Gaelic Prince ... S. T. Co. Apr. 15

Khiva ... P. & O. Apr. 15

West Niger ... P. M. Co. Apr. 15

West Wind ... A. L. Apr. 17

Dryden ... A. L. Apr. 17

West Cadron R. D. Co. Apr. 17

Yokohama M. N. Y. K. Apr. 19

Elkhorn ... S. & D. Apr. 22

Coastal ... A. L. Apr. 23

Edmore ... A. L. Apr. 23

Samarang M. D. & Co. Apr. 25

City of Spokane ... A. L. Apr. 27

St. Albans ... P. & O. Apr. 28

Tsuysama M. N. Y. K. E. Apr.

West Inskip P. M. Co. E. Apr.

Siam M. ... O. S. K. E. Apr.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR
AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
BANCA (Cargo)	5,000	5 Apr. noon	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
KHIVA	9,000	15th April	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MADRAS	Tons	16th April	(Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon)
ST. ALBANS	4,500	23rd Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
EASTERN	4,000	19th May	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	Tons	23rd Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
EASTERN	4,000	19th May	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

GREGORY A.	Tons	3 Apr. 9/11	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
DILWARA	—	4 Apr. 9/11	Shanghai.
CHUPRA	—	4 Apr. 4 p.m.	Kobe & Yokohama.
NORE	6,700	6th Apr. noon	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels measuring sqt more than 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Vaux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU Tuesday, 13th April, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed., 5th May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU Monday, 5th April, at noon.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 16th April, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU Tuesday, 6th April.

TOYOKA MARU Middle of May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLE LES VES S'pore, Cbo, Suez & Port Said.

TOBA MARU Sunday, 11th April.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Cebu) Beginning of May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Manzan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU Thursday, 8th April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOSA MARU Tuesday, 6th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINZUI MARU Tuesday, 6th April.

MEICHI MARU Saturday, 10th April.

ALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

AKODATE MARU Sunday, 4th April.

RANGOON MARU Monday, 19th April.

JAPAN PORTS-Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

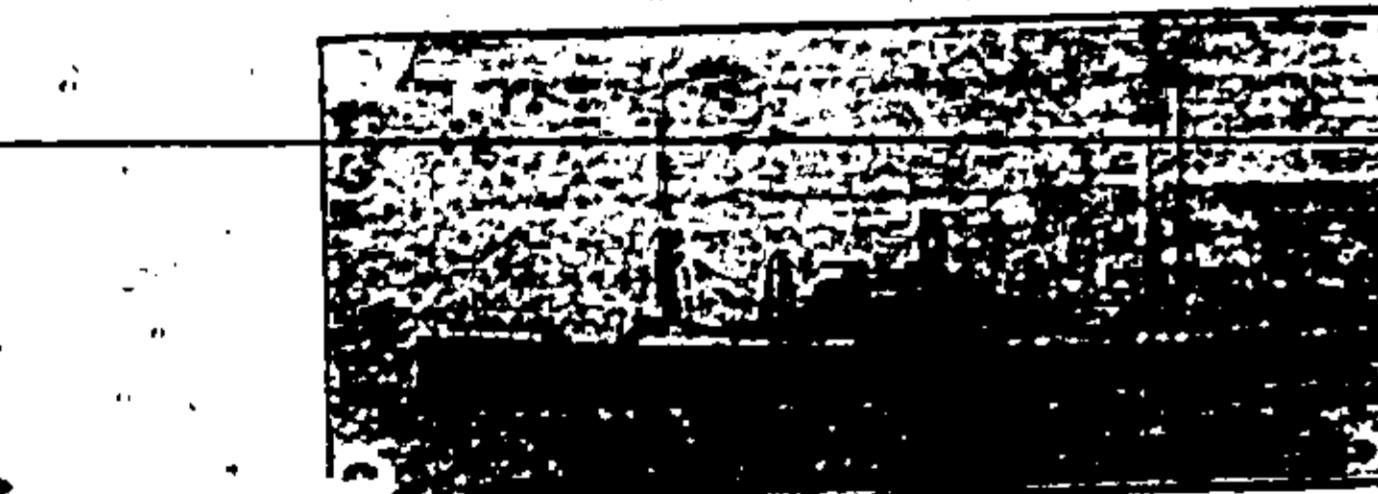
TATSUO MARU Monday, 5th April.

MISHIMA MARU Thursday, 8th April, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	Name	Expected to arrive on or about	Will leave on or about	Fees
Tjipanas	Java	in port	—	Saigon.
Tjembang	Japan	5th Apr.	8th Apr.	Batavia.
Tjareem	Amoy	5th Apr.	9th Apr.	Batavia.
Tjissak	Java	11th Apr.	16th Apr.	Japan.
Tjibodas	Shanghai	13th Apr.	17th Apr.	Java.
Tjilajap	Java	14th Apr.	28th Apr.	Java.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passenger. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at strength rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "TJISONDARI"

on or about 11th April.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1374. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly

direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAVANA MARU" Tuesday, 4th May.

"HAVER MARU" Tuesday, 8th June.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" Tuesday, 6th April.

"PANAMA MARU" Middle of June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" Saturday, 10th April.

"SIAM MARU" End of April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU" Tuesday, 6th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNAN MARU" Wednesday, 7th April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoona via Manila, Keelung,

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"ARABIA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Thursday, 8th April.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class

saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the

O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 4th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 8th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yakkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE. Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

JELLERY & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing 20th May.

Particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & CO. Canton General Agents.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE. Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong April, 1, 1920.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE. Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong April, 1, 1920.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE. Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong April, 1, 1920.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE. Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong April, 1, 1920.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FLOATING FOLLIES

UNSALEABLE U. S. TONNAGE.

The United States Shipping Board had not yet announced what bids have been received for \$400,000,000 worth (normal rate) of Government-owned or operated tonnage, but the invitation issued to the leading bankers of the country to interest the investing public in the value of shipping securities indicates (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) that the Government will be forced to go outside shipping circles in order to dispose of its fleet of vessels. Foreign interests are not bidding at all, and it is believed that the few bids received from American steamship men have been so low as to arouse the ire of the Shipping Board officials and to inspire them to map out a campaign by which they hope under the cloak of patriotism to float the ships upon a confiding public. The Board did make an attempt to operate some of the seized German liners in the South American passenger trade, but soon abandoned the effort, and the chairman, Mr. Payne, is believed to have written to President Wilson declaring that he is forced to offer the vessels for sale because of prohibition. The sale of intoxicants upon American liners is forbidden under the new law, and in consequence the bookings to South America and also to Europe on ships flying the American flag have been cancelled on a wholesale scale.

TOTALLY UNSEAWORTHY.

It has been many times stated, and proof has been forthcoming in many instances, that ships built under the direction of the United States Shipping Board are totally unseaworthy. According to a special writer of the "New York Globe," who has been investigating the Board's activities, the officials have been guilty of irregularity in management and waste of effort and public money so serious that many of them could be arrested and put in prison. The writer concentrates his attention on the Board's attempt to construct refrigerating ships for the transportation of meat products. Every refrigerating ship turned out by the Government yards, he says, is quite useless for the transportation of raw food, and America must to-day depend upon British ships to carry her surplus meat supplies abroad. Among the latest tragedies of the Board's irresponsible orgy of mismanagement of public affairs which the "New York Globe" writer charges are the cases of the refrigerator ships Neponset, Mocassin, and Germany, put into the Canary Islands unseaworthy; the Polar Sea, with a cargo of meat, which was thrown overboard, has been towed in off the coast of Brazil and the Mocassin, which should have been inspected before sailing from New York to Buenos Aires, has been taken out of commission.

SCATHING INDICTMENT.

The writer declares: "In 1914 the Shipping Board was urged to build refrigerator ships, but playing a game of its own, it held back on the most necessary lines of production which the needs of the entire world, to say nothing of the needs of the American people at home, were clamouring for. When it decided in its own way to squander the public money on refrigerator ships, it built the worst assortment of floating follies that ever disgraced a dry dock, with refrigerators that caused the meat to rot instead of preserving it, with hulls capable of making but four knots an hour, with construction so bad that as soon as a boat is recommissioned it has to

SUPER-CRIMINALS IN AEROPLANES.

SCOTLAND YARD ON THE WATCH.

The possibility of the use of aircraft in carrying out certain classes of crime is receiving attention from Sir C. Martindale the Commissioner of Police, as suggested in his report for 1913-19.

That such possibility is no mere figment of the brain of the melodramatic fictionist is borne out by the story from America of aeroplane burglars, who, having "held-up" a bank at Benson, Minnesota, escaped with £25,000 by aircraft.

When two brothers were charged with the crime they advanced an almost impregnable alibi by proving that they were in St. Paul, a hundred miles from Benson, on the afternoon of the bank raid. Evidence was forthcoming, however, that the men possessed an aeroplane, and they were remanded until the machine could be found.

The possibility of the super-criminal utilising the most modern form of transport to carry out his schemes in this country was discussed with a *Daily Chronicle* representative by an experienced airmen.

"There is nothing to prevent a similar exploit being carried out here," he declared. "America apart from New York State, has no air laws. New York itself possesses aerial police scouts, but they have other things to do than chase burglars."

"In Great Britain the Air Regulations lay down that all aircraft must be registered, and, if to be flown over sea, passed as airworthy. There are also four appointed aerodromes."

"But as matters stand, an enterprising criminal could use an aeroplane without identification marks, or with 'dud' letters. He would not use the official aerodromes, but would rise and descend at some out-of-the-way spot. He would laugh at the penalty—a fine of £200 or six months' imprisonment—for contravening the regulations."

"A highly organised band of criminals could arrange for the airmen burglar to transfer to ship at sea. The plane could be sunk and the men have an excellent chance of escape with their booty."

"Even unofficial trips to and from the Continent are not impossible. Coastguards are supposed to watch for aircraft which cross the coast, but it is obvious that they cannot carry out such task properly."

"We have not yet arrived at the time when unauthorised aeroplanes will be challenged and shot down. Until then there is always the possibility that some daring criminal will launch out into a new sphere of crime."

be taken out of the service. The Shipping Board goes on with its pirate rates, destroying commerce in beef, lamb, and butter under the United States Tax, and diverting it to foreign Powers. There are many other critics of the Shipping Board's actions, including Mr. Philip Manson, president of the Pacific and Eastern Steamship Company, who urges upon the Senate the imperative necessity for immediate investigation of the Shipping Board, and charges some of its officials with being actually dishonest and incompetent. Mr. Manson says the Board's vessels have been so recklessly built that for every dollar actually required in construction three or four dollars have been spent.

LIBERAL PARTY AND THE PRIMER.

CHALLENGE TO EXPLAIN RELATIONSHIP.

Writing on February 18, the Times Parliamentary correspondent remarked:

"There was some plain speaking about the position and prospects of the Liberal Party at a meeting of Liberal members of the House of Commons last night."

Mr. George Lambert, in acknowledging his election as Sessionsal chairman of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, made an earnest appeal for a real cooperation of the supporters of Mr. Lloyd George and of those of Mr. Asquith. He demanded an end of personal animosity, and, at his suggestion, the meeting unanimously decided to invite the Prime Minister to meet them for the purpose of explaining exactly how he stood with regard to Liberalism and the Liberal Party.

The reply of the Prime Minister to this direct challenge is awaited with interest.

The meeting was a private one, but I have been supplied with the following report of Mr. Lambert's speech—

"Although you have been good enough to elect me as your Chairman, I am in no sense a leader. The leader of the Coalition Liberals is Mr. Lloyd George. The leader of the Independent Liberals is Mr. Asquith. My function is to bring about a real co-operation of the Liberal forces, leaving that Liberal ideals of peace, ordered progress will have the approval of a large mass of our countrymen and women.

It is no use disguising the fact that the displacement of the Asquith Government in 1916 and the coupons system at the last General Election has caused intense personal bitterness. It is time personal animosity should cease. The Reform Act enfranchising eight million new voters has decisively changed the political situation. The Labour Party has emerged, strong and aggressive, and does not hesitate to say to both parties: 'A plague on both your Houses.'

The hearing was adjourned.

GREATEST TRADE FRAUDS IN SIX MONTHS.

FROM £90 TO £41,600 IN SIX MONTHS.

Many thousands of pounds are supposed to have been lost by firms in different parts of England in their dealings with the British and Argentine Packing Company, of London and Liverpool.

Arising out of the transaction, three brothers were charged with conspiracy, and at the Old Bailey recently the prosecuting counsel said they had been guilty of the "most substantial and enormous commercial frauds for many years."

Prisoners, who live at Chiswick and Fulham, are William, Arthur, and Thomas Mackenzie. They carried on the company, and counsel said that in six months their banking account rose from £90 to £41,644.

Business grew in an amazing way, and the accused obtained large quantities of goods on credit, which were never paid for. These goods, said counsel, were then resold to retailers.

Last year the business crashed, and the liabilities to unsecured creditors amounted to £13,753. Shortly before the crash a concern known as the Anglo-Argentine Packing Company, Limited, was formed, with a nominal capital of £10,000.

Counsel said an ingenuous move was then adopted by which the business of the British and Argentine Packing Company was transferred to the limited company, and the only thing which was registered was the sale of the goodwill for 100 shares. The thing that really mattered—the transfer of the stock (which had not been paid for) to the company—did not appear.

The hearing was adjourned.

but before we can do so we must ourselves know where we stand and where our leaders stand. The time has come for a frank interchange of opinion. I suggest, therefore, that all Liberal members of Parliament, Coalition or non-Coalition, should invite the Prime Minister to tell them at an interview exactly how he stands with regard to Liberalism and the Liberal Party. I hope that Mr. Asquith may be by that time a Liberal member of Parliament, and that he, too, would attend such a meeting, so that we lesser Liberal lights may know where we stand and where our leaders stand, and to enable us to give counsel and guidance to perplexed Liberals in the country.

The Parliamentary Liberal Party is the organization of the State by its officials shall control all industry, turning this country of energetic citizens into automata of bureaucracy. This is a subject so momentous and so vital, there can be no paltering with it. Mr. Asquith has spoken strongly that he will not countenance the nationalization of industry.

Last week we had an illustration of the attitude of the Independent Liberals. The Labour

Party demanded State management of the coal industry. Mr. Asquith has decisively rejected that policy. In the division on the Address, Sir Donald Maclean did not vote, but ten at least of his party voted for a motion

which Mr. Asquith, their leader, unhesitatingly rejects. The Liberal Party never can be restored to vigorous political health by thus paltering or playing with vital economic questions.

We want clear thinking and a clear policy to meet the new situation. Political parties are in a confused condition. The

Liberal associations of the

country to-day are perplexed and perturbed. They want guidance. We must give it them,

STATE DIRECTORY OF RESCUE.

M.P. SUGGESTS MINISTRY OF RECREATION.

New labour conditions have brought more leisure to the workers, and in order that this may be used to the best advantage, Mr. John Hind, M.P., who is also Lord Lieutenant for Carmarthenshire, suggests that a Minister of Recreation should be appointed.

"Leisure time," said Mr. Hind to a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*, "is not directed in the proper way, and, on the whole, very little is done to provide recreation. The question should be investigated, because it is dangerous for this leisure to be spent in loafing."

One of the chief forms of relaxation at the moment is undoubtedly the cinema.

Mr. Giovanni King, secretary of the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association, discussing the proposal, said the trade would rather have some kind of central authority than the various authorities who now impose condition.

"The Home Office, the licensing authorities, and the local authorities, are all concerned with our control," he pointed out, "and the result is that we are hampered with conditions. We do not want any additional forms of control—the tendency has been to interfere with us too much; but we should not object to a Minister of Recreation if the other controlling bodies were removed."

Sir Oswald Stoll remarked that the subject was a very big one, but that such an appointment might be very beneficial; and Miss Lena Ashwell declared herself wholly in favour of the proposal. "It ought to be very useful," she said; "but the Minister should be a man who really knows all about recreation. And why not a Minister of Fine Arts too?" she asked.

CURATE LIVING IN WORKHOUSE.

AUSTRALIAN'S PLIGHT AT CHIPPENHAM.

Rev. A. F. Maltin, a Chippenham curate, is living in the workhouse with his wife because they cannot get a house or lodgings, wrote a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent.

Mr. Maltin, who was born 26 years ago at Birch, sang in Bristol Cathedral choir as a lad, and afterwards went to Australia. He was studying for the Church when the war broke out, and he joined up as a private.

On the transport by which he journeyed from Australia he was seized with appendicitis, and two operations were necessary. The report reached his parents at home that he had been buried at sea.

His illness prevented him going into the fighting line, and he spent most of his Army life on Salisbury Plain. When the war ended he went to Durham University, and a few months later accepted his first curacy at St. Paul's Church, Chippenham.

"All the efforts of the rector, members of the congregation and myself," Mr. Maltin told our correspondent, "have failed to secure lodgings or a house, and I have had to come to the workhouse, where my wife and I are quite happy."

"Yes," said Mrs. Maltin, "I prefer this to lodgings; there is, after all, a touch of home about it."

1814 BICENTENARY 1914

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders-Surekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce. Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

RARE CRIMES ARRANGED
CARS ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.
Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

"A Complete Food

by which even the weakest can be nourished and strengthened"—such is Bengers.

Bengers' Food can be fully nutritive when digestion is weakened, because while being prepared, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion, the means for which are self-contained in the Food.

BENGERS'
Food

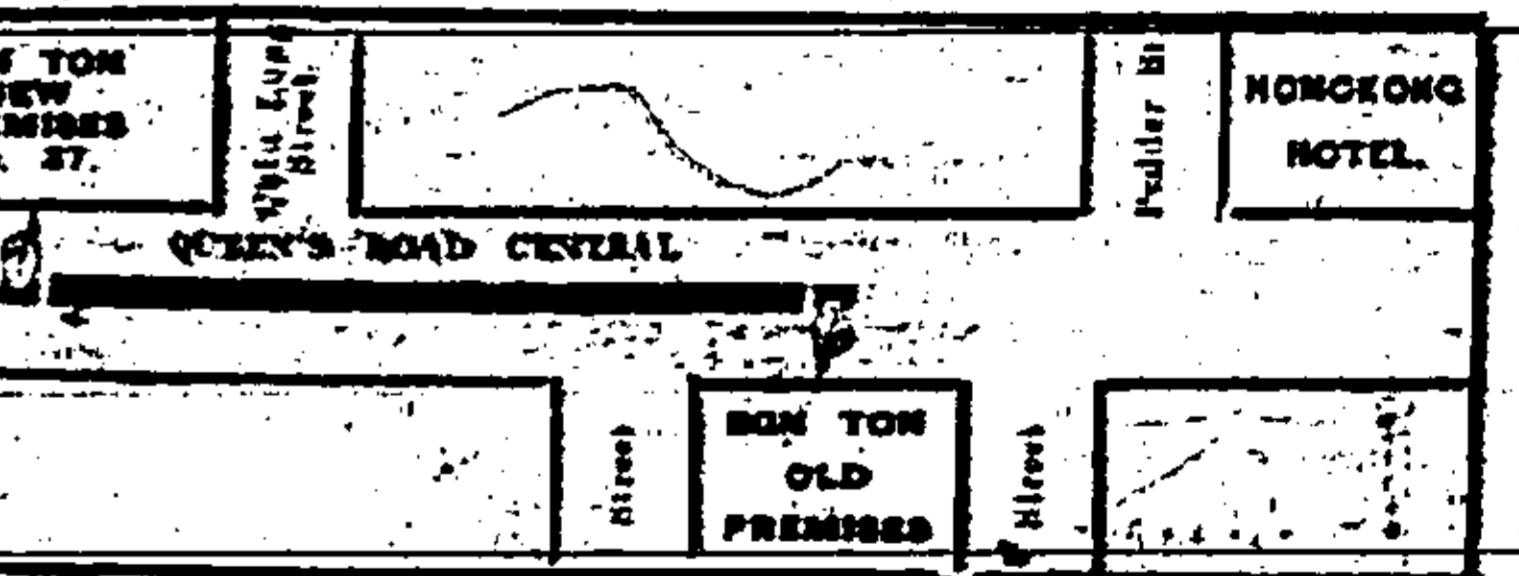
Is for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness, accident, or excess.

Prov. Compt. of the Royal Army Medical Corps, "Food Food of great assistance in treatment of intercurrent 'dynamaic' cases." Import-Export Trade to and from China, etc., arranged.

Full particulars on application to BENGERS' FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, Eng. BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, BOSTON, BIRMINGHAM, DUBLIN, ETC.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The attention of our customers is called to the fact that we have removed to No. 37, Queen's Road Central, and the position of OUR PREMISES is indicated by the following SKETCH.

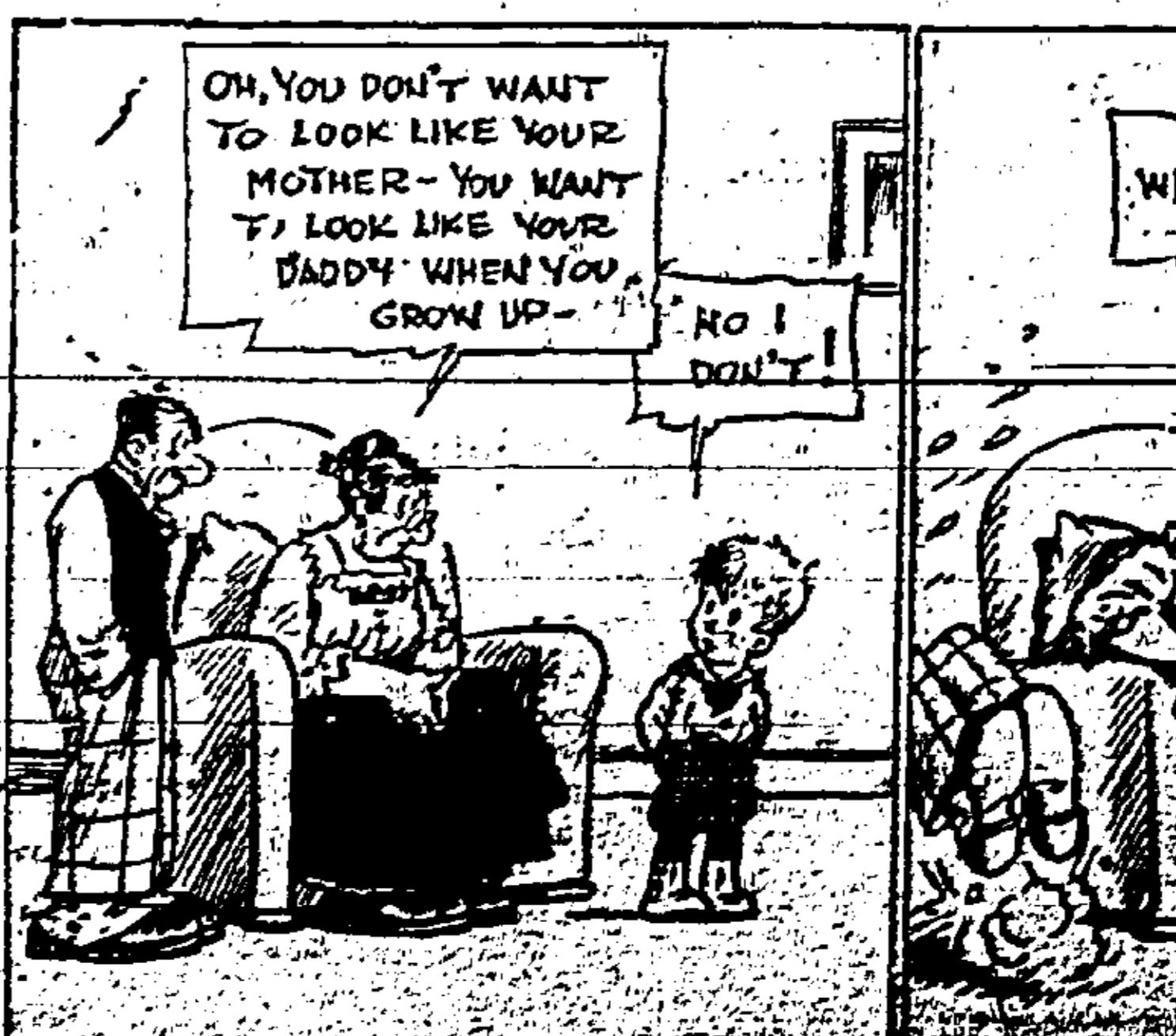
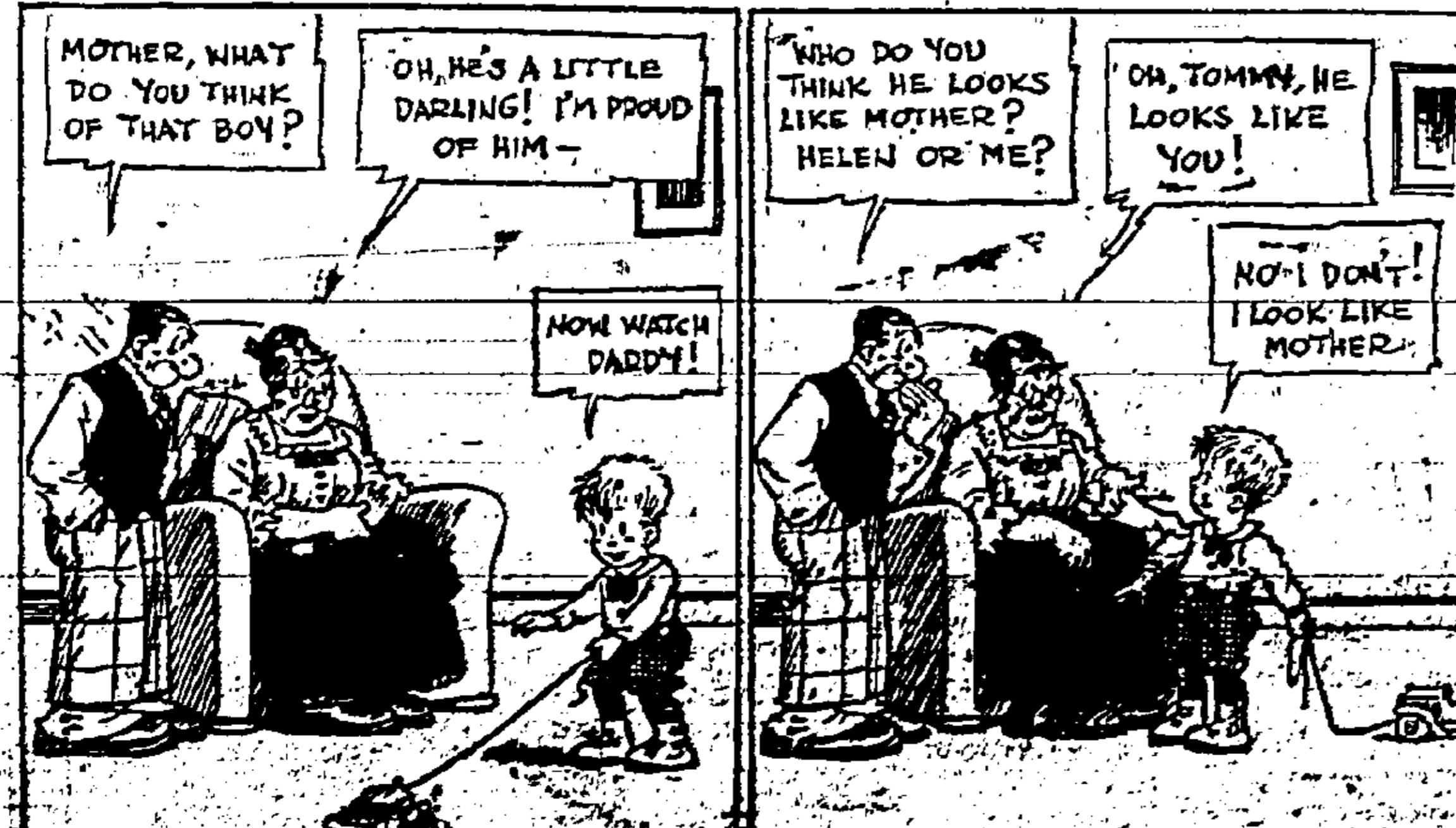


QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Ladies' Tailors & Outfitters, etc.
Hongkong, 28th March 1920.

Telephone 928.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Danny Likes His Mother's Class.



BY ALLMAN

NOTICES.



The advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIIS.

Straits—Per CHUNRA, 3rd Apr.
Straits—Per DILWARA, 3rd April.
Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 4th April.
Shanghai—Per KAGA M., 4th April.
Shanghai—Per BANCA, 4th April.
Shanghai—Per PAUL LECAT, 4th April.
April 2 p.m.
Japan—Per TOSA M., 5th April.
Straits—Per MISHIMA M., 5th April.

Straits—Per NORE, 5th April.
Japan—Per SHINZUI M., 6th April.

Straits—Per TOYOOKA M., 7th April.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 4th Apr., 9 a.m.
Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 4th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 5TH APRIL.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi.

Egypt & Europe via MARSKILLIES—Per BANCA, 5th April, Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi.

Egypt & Europe via MARSKILLIES—Per KAGA M., 5th April, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Singapore and North China—Per WINGSONG, 5th April, 9 a.m.

Hainan—Per CHONGSHING, 5th April, 9 a.m.

PASSENGERS DEPAR ED.

Per s.s. Shunyo, Maru—Lord Atherton, Mrs. F. Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Aldridge, Mr. H. M. Anderson, Mrs. W. J. Barry, Miss H. Brocksmith, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Barry, Mr. J. W. Bettink, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Brown, Mr. J. N. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beach, Gen. Sir A. Barratt, Mr. B. Balzunek, Mr. W. E. Bollen, Mr. and Mrs. Creach, Sir A. Churchman, Mr. T. F. Cobb, Mrs. J. W. Cook, Miss Cook, Miss M. Conway, Mr. W. Cotton, Mr. Coleman, Col. Chandler, Miss S. Correvan, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cisco, Mrs. A. Cushing and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cheney, Miss Crabtree, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Carter and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cheney, Mr. A. Cabral, Mr. Chok Kwong Ling, Mr. H. Cousen, Mr. J. B. Dunlop, Mr. T. Daigo, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Doubt, Mr. W. S. Davies, Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Doltz, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Daland, Mr. C. M. Desbouris, Mr. P. Desbrabant, Miss C. Ewing, Miss M. Earle, Mr. H. E. Easton, Miss Gilham, Mrs. Gonzales and daughters, Mr. J. Gonzales, Mr. A. Gonzales, Mr. H. W. Gangruss, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Haekamp, Mr. Haselcamp, Mr. F. M. H. Holman, Mr. E. C. Harrison, Mr. J. E. Hall, Miss Hamilton, Mr. A. Helvold, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Haulan and child, Mr. Jarry, Mr. C. C. James, Miss Kemp, Mr. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kirby and infant, Mr. Kwong Kai Wai, Mr. H. Kyriis, Mr. P. Leenderitz, Mr. S. C. Loo, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Lacy and three children, Mr. T. Lizarraga, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lawson and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Littaya, child and two servants, Mr. A. G. Lampough, Mr. Lo Shin Leong, Mr. W. S. Lee, Mr. W. Morris, Mr. Millard, Mr. S. H. Musiok, Mr. J. W. Moore, Mrs. W. Mayger, Miss C. P. Moore, Mr. C. B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. Murphy and two children, Mr.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Bank	8563
H.K. & S. Banks b.	440/5
Marine Insurance	140
Cantons	183
North Chinas	230
Unions	19
Yangtze	19
Far Easterns	19
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	133
H. K. Fire	b. ex. div. 290
Shipping	84
Douglas	20
H.K. Steamboats b. 201 a. 21 ex. 201	20
Indos (Prof.)	210
Indos (Def.)	200
Shells	251/4
Ferries	b.
Refineries	
Sugars	182
Malabons	41
Mining	
Kailans	140
Langkats	
Shanghai Loans	151/5
Shai Explorations	
Raube	1
Trenches	55
Ural Caspian	33
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	82
K. Docks	155
Shai Docks	128
N. Engineering	27 1/2
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Centrals	107
H.K. Hotels	130
L. Invest.	107
H'phreys Est.	7
K.loon Lands	50
L. Recitations	133
West Points	53
Cotton Mills	
Ewos	170
Kung Yiks	69
Lau Kung Mows	425
Orientals	310
Shai Cottons	320
Yangtzepoos	45
Miscellaneous	
Cements	61/4
China Borneos	17
Do. Light old sa. 7/4 new b. 5/4	
China Providents	740
Dairy Farms	221/4
Electrics H.K.	85 c. r.
Electric Macao	34
Hongkong Ropes	25
Hk. Tramways	61/4
Peak Trams, old	670
Do. new	80 cts.
Steam Laundries	4
Steel Foundries	10
Water-boats	12
Watsons	620
Wm. Powells	15
Wisemans	271/2

Hongkong, 1st April, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1920.

SELLING.

T/T	5/-
Demand	51/4
30 d/s	51/4
60 d/s	51/4
4 m/s	51/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	216
T/T Japan	2061/4
1/1 India	210
Demand, India	210
1/1 San Francisco & New York	961/4
T/T Java	242
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	14.50
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s L/G	51/4
4 m/s D/P	5/23
6 m/s L/C	5/3
30 d/s Sydney sud	5/31/4
Melbourne	
30 d/s San Francisco	98
co & New York	

4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	15.00
5 m/s France	15.15
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	961/4

T/T Bombay	210
Demand, Calcutta	210
Demand, Manila	194
Demand, Singapore	216
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.

On Bangkok	421/2
Sovereign	3.95 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	29
Bay Silver, ready forward	725
New York/London	3.861/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H Kong 50 cts. pieces	83/10 dis.
10	81/4 dis.
5	54/5 dis.
Canton subcings	82 1/10 dis.

in morning & afternoon.

<p